FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CPCZ DAILY EXTOLS BREZHNEV'S BERLIN PROPOSALS

AU151547 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Banner-Bearers of Peace]

[Text] Gratitude, Joy, Pride--it is difficult to find the right words to characterize the contents of the great and spontaneous reaction resounding throughout our country from the very moment Comrade Leonid Brezhnev delivered his extremely important speech in Berlin. The people have found many ways to express what they feel in this fateful battle of mankind for peace, a battle in which no honest person can remain either indifferent or inactive. Through the voice of its top representatives, the Soviet Union has again presented the whole world with irrefutable proof that the Soviet people are true banner-bearers of peace and that the resources of the Soviet peace initiative are inexhaustible.

"The new peace initiative is further striking testimony of the principled and profoundly humanistic policy of the Soviet Union, which expresses the vital interests of all peace-loving mankind. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government, in the name of all Czechoslovak people, warmly welcome, approve and resolutely support the Soviet proposals. They highly value and enormously respect the personal involvement of the ardent and tireless fighter for peace and disarmament, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and his persevering efforts for the people's security," the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government statement published in today's RUDE PRAVO stresses. It recalls that the vital interests of the peoples of Europe and of the whole world demand the rejection of new schemes against peace, the halting of feverish armament, and the embarking on the path of military detente and of the consolidation of trust in Europe.

The statement further states: "Neither the CSSR, nor the Warsaw Pact as a whole, have ever threatened--nor do they threaten now--the security of other countries. All our measures in the military sphere are of a purely defensive nature. We see the insurance of security both for ourselves, and for the whole of Europe, not in increasing military confrontation but, on the contrary, in its systematic and resolute reduction. The good-will gesture made by the Soviet Union convincingly disproves all the mendacious campaigns and slanders spread by the initiators of feverish armament for justifying their dangerous designs."

The conclusion of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government statement contains an urgent appeal: "Czechoslovakia, as a socialist country, is vitally interested in the consolidation of peace in the world, in averting the danger of a world nuclear war, and in deepening the process of detente and expanding it into the military sphere also. Therefore, in the name of our people, we address ourselves to the peoples of Europe and the whole world, to their governments, and to representatives of political parties and organizations with a frank and urgent appeal: Do everything to materialize the Soviet Union's constructive peace proposals so that peace will be permanently secured for present and future generations."

Some time ago, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Leonid Brezhnev said: "International relations are now at a kind of crossroads, which will lead either to the growth of trust and cooperation, or to the growth of mutual fear, suspicion and the accumulation of weapons. That is, to roads finally leading either to a lasting peace, or at best, to a balancing on the verge of a war. Detente makes it possible to choose the road of peace. It would be a crime to miss that opportunity."

It is clear to the whole world that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries did not hesitate for a moment in choosing their road. Their positions are based on the very humane substance of socialism, for which peace is typical and warmongering desire and acts are quite foreign. The latter include predatory annexations manifested by imperialism throughout its history. Yes, imperialism has a record of war, while socialism has one of peace. Thus, in fact 62 years ago, at the emergence of the first socialist state, the historical crossroads began to take shape which mankind logically had to reach. True, at that time it was far away on the horizon, scarcely discernable and scarcely achievable. However, with time socialism increased in strength until today it stands here as the representative of the most progressive part of mankind which, thanks to socialism, is increasingly becoming the decisive factor in world events in which the forces of peace and progress, and of democracy and socialism, are gaining the upper hand. If those forces for which peace is vitally dear and which condemn feverish armament and reject wars are growing and becoming more powerful, then it is a really good thing for all men, regardless of what social system they live under. In the same way that peace is indivisible, the benefit it yields is also indivisible.

Throughout history many speeches have been made about peace, cooperation and friendship among peoples. Words about peace flow very easily, even from the lips of those who through their deeds later torpedo peaceful understanding. However, in the entire existence of the human race, never has such concrete proof been delivered or so many concrete deeds been accomplished to consolidate peace as by the Soviet Union and, together with it, the other socialist countries.

In expressing their attitude toward the new imaginative proposals submitted by Comrade Brezhnev in Berlin, our citizens emphatically point out that fact and that harmony of word and deed. They regard the proposals as a hand extended, a hand which the West should not reject if it does not want to disclose a discrepancy between its words and its deeds.

Our people appreciate the generosity with which the Soviet Union will unilaterally reduce the numerical strength of Soviet troops in central Europe, both as an example and for strengthening trust. In connection with the reduction of numerical strength, Comrade Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the new concrete expression of peace and good will by the Soviet Union and its allies will meet with the approval of the peoples of Europe and the whole world. "We appeal to the governments of the NATO countries," he said, "to properly appreciate the socialist states' enterprising steps and to follow our good example."

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's speech has met with an extraordinary and great reaction throughout the world. Millions of people received it with enthusiasm and trust. It is not difficult to explain why that is so. It is because the speech corresponds to the interests of people throughout the world; because it is in harmony with their longing to work and live in peace; because it defends their most basic human rights; and because it gives them the very realistic hope that war conflagrations will not break out in Europe or elsewhere.

We cannot but be proud of the fact that it is the socialist countries which are showing such high moral responsibility, statesmanlike wisdom and profound humanity in peace efforts. Real socialism is demonstrating to millions of people the attractive path, not only in their domestic life, but international life as well.

Simultaneously, we realize that each of the socialist countries is contributing its own share to promoting the unity, cohesion and strength of the entire socialist community, and that it is our duty to accomplish the tasks of building advanced socialism so that our fatherland will grow more powerful and so that the merits of real socialism will become yet more incontestible. Real socialism is also reflected in the reactions of our working people; they are reacting to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives not only with joy and gratification, but also with the resolve to work to make the fortress of socialism invincible from every direction.

Just as nobody should doubt that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will not cease their peace offensive and that, on their part, they will do everything to avert feverish armament efforts, nobody should doubt that if necessary we will be capable of taking care of our security. That, too, was mentioned by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, and our citizens have received the assurance with gratitude.

No, the socialist countries are not striving to achieve military supremacy; but they could not impassively look on while the military NATO bloc tried to monopolize supremacy to the detriment of the balance of power. "Obviously the socialist countries will not passively watch the endeavors of NATO militarists," Comrade Brezhnev said, adding: "In that case we will have to undertake the inevitable additional steps to consolidate our security."

Like the millions of people throughout the world, Czechoslovak citizens are also anxiously awaiting how the representatives of West European and other states will reply to the new peace initiative. They fully identify themselves with Comrade L. Brezhnev's opinion, namely, that their reply will show whether they are willing to take into account the people's will and their vital interests. Our working people are also hoping that, as Comrade Brezhnev said, realism, statesmanlike wisdom and finally also pure common sense will triumph.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S PROPOSALS

AU152053 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky article in the column "We Comment": "A Matter Concerning All Mankind"]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin and the far-reaching proposals aimed at reducing military tension it contained have evoked enormous interest throughout the world. The prevailing world response to the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium can be characterized as follows: In its peace appeal from Berlin--an initiative to reduce tension in Europe and in the world--the Soviet Union has shown that it is consistently treading the path of detente. It is characteristic that even those political circles in the Western countries that persistently refuse to reduce armament do not dare to deny the far-reaching significance of the Soviet step.

In the socialist countries the new Soviet peace initiative has found a truly popular response and full support. The highest party and state organs have received it as a historic measure that is immeasurably important for a peaceful future of Europe and the whole world. The information media of the fraternal countries also assess it as a highly important act of peace. [paragraph continues]

They stress that this important step is a telling example of the Soviet Union's systematic effort and exemplary struggle to halt the arms race. When, for instance, TRYBUNA LUDU and other fraternal papers wrote that the Soviet proposals are an example of the efforts and consistent struggle for peace, they expressed the thoughts of millions of people not only in the socialist countries, but throughout the world.

The peace proposals that resounded from Berlin and which mobilize and unite the people in the fraternal countries for an even more persistent struggle for peace are, in the capitalist countries, a catalyst separating realistic political forces that have arrived at the opinion that under present conditions there is no other sound path than peaceful coexistence from those political circles that for class reasons refuse to perceive that fundamental truth. The new peace initiative also draws a line and separates in that it exposes the difference between what some Western circles say about peace and what they are doing.

The Soviet proposal is a gesture that begs to be followed. This good-will step should be followed by positive steps on the Western side. In the West, however, that good will for concrete acts is mostly lacking. It is true that there is no lack of declarations, such as the one made by the spokesman for the U.S. State Department, who said immediately after Leonid Brezhnev's speech that the first reaction is positive and that the speech is being studied. However, so far there have been no commitments to concrete acts.

By the way, Washington has again reached into its political arsenal for tactics that are very hackneyed by now. A classical example of it was the television appearance of Brzezinski, Carter's adviser for foreign policy affairs. He has once again confirmed that he is not capable of stepping out of his anticommunist shadow. His statements before the television cameras to the effect that the Soviet step has a positive character and the simultaneously repeated insidious slanders of the Soviet Union and appeals for further American armament show that, on the one hand, the ruling American circles cannot deny that the Soviet step is effective and that they have to consider public opinion in their own country and in the world. On the other hand, they also show that they are not ready to do anything which would lead to a reduction of military tension.

Such theories from Washington have found attentive ears in NATO headquarters. According to agencies, the NATO leading circles reportedly hold the view that "first it is necessary to arm the alliance with new medium-range missiles and only then can the United States, in cooperation with its allies, negotiate with the Soviet Union on relaxing tension."

That is really peculiar logic. The West should first increase its armament, introduce destructive weapons and only then join talks on relaxation of tension. Is it not reminiscent of the behavior of a bully who is saying "let's negotiate" with his knife thrust out? Do they really think in the NATO headquarters that threatening the security of a state with which they allegedly want to continue to negotiate can provide the basis for an agreement?

That is deformed thinking and an artificially-created smokescreen to conceal the fact that the new Soviet peace proposals go against the grain of the NATO strategists who would like to sweep them from the table before they arouse a wave of sympathy on the part of peace-loving people and before the situation is repeated when the world assumed a position against the American neutron bomb. That is what Washington and Brussels fear, like the devil fears the cross.

The last few days have again shown who holds what attitude toward the fundamental and fateful question of mankind, to the question of preserving and consolidating peace. The reactionary alliance has again been unmasked before the world public. Hua Guofeng, head of the Chinese Government, has also been raving about a "militarily strong and united Western Europe." It is no accident that he said that at a press conference shortly before his departure for France, Great Britain and the FRG. His present agitation for NATO as well as the itinerary of his trip show his transparent political goal. Hua goes to Western Europe to "reinforce" the anticommunist and antipeace alliance of imperialism and Maoism, and to purchase American weapons sold through other countries as intermediaries. He would like to bring about a deterioration of the international atmosphere. That suits the intentions of the Washington hawks as well as those of the NATO generals.

What has happened in the world in the past few days is thus very instructive. The aftermath of the Soviet Union's announcement of its important unilateral step to reduce military tension has reconfirmed the fundamental truth--socialism means peace. No one wants detente more and no one does more for detente than the fraternal socialist countries, which are truly solving the fateful question of mankind--the consolidation of peace.

PRAGUE CENSURES CARTER'S, BRZEZINSKI'S ATTACKS ON USSR

LD112300 Prague in German to West Germany 1900 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government seems to be firmly resolved to carry out its armament program and to bring concentrated pressure on its West European NATO allies in order to secure the stationing of new medium-range missiles on their territories. This was made quite clear both by an article in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and statements by President Carter at his press conference on 9 October. Carter intimated that his government would under no circumstances drop the plans for the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons, not even after the proposals of the Soviet head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, last Sunday in the GDR capital.

The intention to ignore those constructive proposals which were received favorably throughout the world was confirmed yesterday by presidential adviser Brzezinski in a speech. He said that stationing new medium-range missiles on the territory of some European NATO countries was at present the priority concern of U.S. policy. He said peace or war would allegedly depend on whether or not these weapons were stationed in Western Europe.

These words indicate not only a hard line; they are also very dangerous, as a feverish arms drive has never and nowhere yet borne out the hope for the preservation of peace, but in fact undermined it. Basing present international relations on the foundation of a balance of terror, as the NATO circles so persistently seek to do, is a very adventurous undertaking. Realistically minded politicians in the West are well aware of this, especially in those states where these medium-range missiles are to be stationed. They are therefore not particularly enthusiastic about this and would prefer the whole problem to be settled before a decision is taken at the NATO meeting in December.

This is exemplified by statements of various leading representatives of the Federal Republic and the Benelux countries. The Carter Government is of course aware of this. Hence the scant understanding of the U. S. President and his adviser Brzezinski for latest U.S.S.R. initiatives in withdrawing from the GDR 20,000 Soviet military personnel and 1,000 tanks, and declaring its readiness to reduce the number of its nuclear medium-range missiles in the western territories of the U.S.S.R., provided that no additional nuclear medium-range missiles are stationed in Western Europe.

Are not these Soviet proposals an expression of goodwill to achieve at long last military detente in Europe, and likewise an expression of the sincere desire of the U.S.S.R. to contribute to the cessation of the arms race? Official representatives of the White House are now joining in with increasing frequency in the hysterical anti-Soviet campaign about an alleged Soviet threat to the West. This was clearly apparent at President Carter's press conference on Tuesday. He went for the U.S.S.R. in an uncouth manner and a day later the same was done by his advisor Brzezinski. The highest U. S. representatives apparently led themselves to playing such an unrealistic, politically unwise and undignified role only to justify their own hazardous policy, to intimidate world public opinion and bring stronger pressure to bear on their Western European NATO allies to insure the ultimate acceptance of stationing cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles.

In our view there can be no justification that all this should be done at a time when the SALT II agreement is to be ratified, and so shortly after the highest Soviet representative has shown a maximum of goodwill to contribute to all-round disarmament.

GDR COMMENTARY: NATO REARMAMENT INCREASES ARMS SPIRAL

LD112045 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Knut Hensler Commentary]

[Text] In Brzezinski's speech made at NATO's annual conference in Washington last night there was something like a major theme--a constantly recurring argument. And it was used to underpin reasons why NATO's latest nuclear weapons plan should be realized despite the Soviet proposal. Thus Brzezinski said: We have to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe in order to avoid war, adding: We regard the security of Western Europe as an extension of our own security. But this means, in plain language, nothing other than for NATO to rearm; then and only then can peace be maintained; then there will be more security.

This is by no means a new argument, for already years ago this argument was used by President Carter in his well-known formula of "peace through strength." Seen in the light of latest Soviet proposals, it has recently appeared more often also in Western mass media. Thus yesterday's FRG paper DIE WELT frontpaged the heading: Armament Necessary--Only Then Will Disarmament Be Possible.

There is a train of thought which may, at first sight, appear not all that illogical, but which is illogical nevertheless. For the NATO military and politicians such as Brzezinski are, despite their protestations to the contrary, by no means concerned with more security but with gaining an advantage and with military and strategic superiority which, they claim, leads to more security. This objective has been pursued consistently by the West since 1945 and since the founding of NATO 30 years ago.

Let us recall that for this purpose the first atomic bomb was developed in the United States. And again later it was the West which was the first to build nuclear weapons and missile submarines. The ballistic missiles and, later, the cruise missiles having a range of several thousands of kilometers made their first appearance in the NATO sector. Every time it was claimed that they were needed for security. In other words, it was not the West which was forced, as is always claimed, constantly to counterarm, but the other way round, that is it is from the west that the harmful initiative emanated. The Soviet Union--and this is confirmed in today's edition of VORWAERTS, the central organ of the SPD--I quote, has always lagged behind since World War II and has had to react to the introduction of new arms systems by NATO.

Which brings us back to our question: Does rearming lead to more security? I believe, dear listeners, all of postwar history has shown this to be an illusion. For the West has never managed to attain over an extended period the military superiority at which it was aiming. Obviously the Soviet Union had no choice but to meet all these challenges and to counter NATO's new weapons with its own. In this way the disturbed balance was always quickly reestablished. This would be the case also in future if the new medium-range missiles were to be deployed in Western Europe, as planned. In other words, the quest for military superiority proves to be nonsensical and an illusion. Rather, the result is an accumulation of weapons which is already sufficient to destroy each other several times over. Also, security overall has been impaired. How can a way out be found, and by which means can true security be attained? An answer to this was given by Leonid Brezhnev about a week ago here in Berlin.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON DETENTE, UN SESSION

LD071944 Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--The 34th UN General Assembly reflects to some degree the fact that mainly Europe has registered a certain come-back of relaxation of international tension as a result of the historic meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter in Vienna, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has told CETEKA here.

In the interview in conclusion of his stay in New York, where he led the Czechoslovak delegation to the 34th UN General Assembly, Bohuslav Chnoupek said that Europe is now living through a sort of rennaissance of relaxation of tension. This reflects mounting interest in strengthening the whole process which reminds of the period before the Helsinki Conference.

It seems that the West--on the basis of its experience from the implementation of the European Security and Cooperation Conference Final Act--realizes that it cannot gain anything by the instigation of controversial moods and by attempts to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs. Such attempts only mean loss of time in efforts at making detente an irreversible, global and universal process.

Within their coordinated policy the socialist countries work for the implementation of the constructive projects of accelerating and further improving the peace reconstruction of international relations enshrined in the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states of last November which were elaborated in the proposals and suggestions for military relaxation of tension worked out at the Budapest session of the Foreign Ministerial Committee of the Warsaw Treaty last May, Minister Chnoupek said.

Stressing the initiative of the socialist countries at the 34th UN General Assembly, Bohuslav Chnoupek recalled the Soviet proposal to discuss the "inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations" which Czechoslovakia fully supported. Czechoslovakia takes an active part in the united, coordinated efforts of the countries of real socialism at easing international tension, Bohuslav Chnoupek said and recalled that the 34th UN General Assembly included in its agenda the Czechoslovak draft "Declaration on International Cooperation To Attain the Objectives of Disarmament." The Czechoslovak initiative is regarded as an important impulse to the further activation of disarmament talks and to creating favourable conditions in which practical results in the curbing of the arms race and in disarmament itself could be attained within the shortest time possible. But there are still negative trends in the world, Minister Chnoupek said. He pointed out that the Chinese delegation to the UN General Assembly approaches practically all outstanding questions from the positions of extreme negativism. It is trying to persuade people of the inevitability of a new world war and uses coarse words to defame the efforts of states at solving the disarmament issue. On the other hand, it defends the most reactionary circles in the world, including representatives of the murderous Pol Pot regime.

In conclusion of his interview Minister Chnoupek said that a positive trend, for which the road is paved by the socialist countries supported by many other states of all continents, dominates at the 34th UN General Assembly. The efforts of the big number of states at promoting the process of relaxation of tension and at expanding mutually advantageous cooperation among states is the main characteristic feature of international relations at present which is decisive also for the future. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek, who led the Czechoslovak delegation to the 34th UN General Assembly, returned here from New York on Sunday.

GDR DELEGATE SPEAKS AT MBFR TALKS 4 OCTOBER

AU110920 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[ADN Vienna dispatch]

[Text] The constant stepping up of the arms race by the NATO states is the decisive reason for the lack of progress at the Vienna talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. This is what Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation underscored before the plenum on Thursday [4 October].

To this position he counterposed the constructive attitude of the socialist countries, which are convinced that even the most complicated disarmament problems can be solved if there is a sense for realities and good will. So far the decisive steps for a solution of the outstanding problems and for bringing the positions together have also come from the socialist countries. Thus far they have not left any proposal of the West unanswered.

Broaching the problem of mutual confidence building, Ambassador Wieland recalled that the socialist countries--in the Moscow declaration of November 1978 and at the Budapest conference of the foreign ministers committee in May 1979--have submitted comprehensive proposals to this end to all the states participating in the Helsinki Final Act. "There is no simpler and more effective measure for the participants in the Vienna negotiations," he stated, "than to agree on the proposals of the socialist states not to increase the personnel strength of the armed forces in the agreed reduction area for the duration of the negotiations." However, his honest offer has not elicited any positive response from the NATO states thus far.

CARTER, BREZHNEV STATEMENTS CONCEAL TRUE INTENTIONS

AU161342 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 14 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[From the weekly column "The World This Week" by Genc Mlloja: "The Demagogy which Cannot Cover Up the War Preparation by the Two Superpowers"]

[Text] Along with the stale demagogy of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism for "disarmament," "detente" and "troop and armament reduction" in Europe, an intensification of the warmongering hysteria and war preparations has been observed in the past few days. In a press conference given in Washington in the middle of last week the American President reemphasized Washington's intention to further reinforce its war instrument NATO and to equip it with new conventional and nuclear weapons. "The Atlantic Alliance," he reemphasized, "should go ahead with its plans for modernization." On this occasion, he disclosed the concrete plans of American imperialism to deploy 572 Pershing-II nuclear missiles and other land-based missiles in the countries belonging to this aggressive military bloc. The President's plans to reinforce the alliance were further explained by presidential military [as published] adviser Brzezinski at a meeting of the NATO Association. He strongly urged the "allies" to agree to deployment of Pershing-II nuclear missiles in Europe. At the same time, Brzezinski reemphasized Washington's intention of always holding NATO as an instrument in its hands.

The recent warmongering statements by the leaders of American imperialism are merely a clear confirmation of the immutability of the U.S. expansionist and hegemonistic policy and its intention to achieve its predatory plans by means of military strength in fierce rivalry with the other superpower, Soviet social imperialism. However, what draws one's attention in the recent statements made by both the leaders of Washington and those of Soviet social imperialism are the pronouncements on "military balance," on "not letting the balance tip" between the superpowers and so on. In fact, by these notorious theories, which have been reemphasized by both Carter and Brezhnev recently, the two superpowers want to preserve their nuclear monopoly and their supremacy toward others in the military field and to conceal the true intentions of the arms race, which, regardless of these theories--is being intensified by an unprecedented hysteria. At the same time, they are also a means of pressure and blackmail against their vassals to compel them to accept, without any opposition, the increase of American and Soviet military presence, and the deployment of their new nuclear weapons, the Pershing-II or the SS-20's, and the MX tanks or the strategic backfire bomber on their territory. These theories are also a means to force their vassals to increase military spending for NATO and the Warsaw Pact, respectively, to increase the number of their troops in those alliances and so on. The unaltered intentions of the two superpowers to reinforce the aggressive pacts they manipulate have also been the objective of the trips made by high-ranking American and the highest level Soviet emissaries. For example, the Kremlin's highest level officials, including Brezhnev himself, have recently made trips one after another to the vassal countries in Eastern Europe--from Bulgaria to East Germany--the further arming of the Warsaw Pact being one of the main objectives of their activity.

In the face of this incontestable reality, the peoples cannot believe in the demagogy and noise of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism--these savage enemies of the peoples' freedom and independence--for "disarmament."

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES ALBANIAN COMMUNITY LEADERS IN NEW YORK

AU121700 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, October 12, (ATA)--The leader of the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the 34th session of the U. N. General Assembly, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nesti Nase, received at the seat of the mission of the R. S. R. of Albania to the U. N. the president of the "Free Albania" patriotic organisation, William Jones; The vice-president, Sotir Naumi; the manager of the organisation Thanas Laska; the president of the branch of this organisation for New York, Hulusi Kavo; and the editor of the newspaper FREEDOM, Dhimiter Trebicka, as well as its secretary, Vasil Ganari.

After a warm talk, Nesti Nase gave a dinner in their honour.

GREETINGS SENT TO GDR ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY

AU161205 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 79 p 9 AU

[Greetings message from the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the GDR State Council on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR]

[Text] To the GDR State Council, Berlin:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, we convey best wishes to the GDR people.

[Signed] Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

LLESHI SENDS MESSAGE TO PDRY COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

AU131502 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following telegram to 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]:

On the occasion of your national holiday, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the Albanian people, and the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, to convey to you greetings and sincere best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly PDRY people.

KULIKOV'S VISIT TO HUNGARY PROMOTES SOVIET POLICIES

AU131815 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The commander in chief of the aggressive Warsaw Pact, Soviet Marshal Kulikov, visited Hungary recently. During his stay there he was received by and had a number of discussions with high Hungarian revisionist officials, including Kadar, the leader of the Hungarian revisionist clique. As on previous occasions, the aim of this visit by the emissary of the Soviet social imperialists was to further strengthen the military alliance so that it will always be in the service of their hegemonistic and expansionist policies in rivalry with the U.S. imperialists. The visits made by Soviet marshals to the vassal countries of Eastern Europe are also a means of pressure and blackmail. Kulikov's visit to Hungary, which is part of a comprehensive tour he is making in the vassal countries, is also related to their extensive and considerable military commitment within the framework of this aggressive alliance not only in Europe, but also in other areas of the world where the Soviet social imperialists are seeking expansion.

LUKANOV SPEAKS AT EXHIBITION OPENING IN SKOPJE

AU161004 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Skopje, Oct. 16 (BTA correspondent)--A Bulgarian trade and industrial exhibition opened yesterday in the capital of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The exhibition is dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. On this occasion a Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, is visiting Skopje.

The opening of the exhibition was attended by Mr Blagoi Popov, chairman of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Mr Stefar Georgievski, chairman of the Economic Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, delivered a speech at the exhibition opening. He said he was glad Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic cooperation was developing successfully, stressing that in the 1976-1980 period of the two countries were to substantially boost trade.

The Socialist Republic of Macedonia, said Mr Georgievski, occupied an important place in the overall Yugoslav economic cooperation with Bulgaria. Last year trade between Macedonia and Bulgaria amounted to 28.8 million dollars which is 53 per cent more than in the preceding year.

In his speech at the opening, Mr Andrey Lukanov said the opening of the representative Bulgarian trade and industry exhibition was an event which cannot but please the representatives of the public and the business circles in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

It is only natural for the two neighbouring socialist countries to maintain wide and intensive relationship in various economic spheres. The success of the economic exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia shown last June in Sofia came only to clinch more the particular significance of direct contacts between the economic organizations in the expansion of ties, in launching a large-scale and mutually profitable commercial and economic cooperation, said Mr Andrey Lukanov.

Mr Lukanov spoke also about the dynamic and comprehensive boost in trade and economic cooperation that exists now between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, recalling that in every five years the two countries doubled their trade exchanges.

He dwelt also on the necessity to enter a higher stage in economic relations on a much broader scale with a much higher degree of complexity and long-termedness.

MUTUAL TOURISM WITH GREECE TO EXPAND

AU161959 Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Athens, Oct 16, (BTA correspondent)--The seventh session of the joint Bulgarian-Greek subcommission on tourism was closed here.

The session made a review and analysis of bilateral relations in tourism and fixed the trends of their further development. The document on the work of the session expresses the conviction of the two sides that through the new forms of cooperation and the specific initiatives, precondit'ons are created for passing over to a qualitatively new stage of Bulgaro-Greek relations in tourism.

Special stress is laid on organizing coordinated actions in promising third countries to attract tourists along the line of combined tours, as well as on the possibilities for prolonging the tourists season in Bulgaria and Greece by applying new forms of travels between the two countries. In this field it is provided to make a more efficient use of the possibilities offered by winter tourism in Bulgaria.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation Georgi Evtimov, chairman of the State Committee on Tourism, was received by the Minister of the Presidency of the Government of the Republic of Greece Konstandinos Stefanopoulos and by Minister of Trade George Panayotopoulos. The Bulgarian delegation had also meetings with representatives of the business circles and tourist firms in Greece.

ZHIVKOV TOAST AT SOFIA DINNER FOR JAPAN'S PRINCE AKIHITO

AU161430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text of toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, at official dinner in honor of their imperial majesties Prince Akihito, crown prince of Japan, and Princess Michiko at the "Boyana" residence in Sofia on 10 October]

[Text] Your imperial highness, ladies and gentlemen, comrades,

It is above all my wish to most sincerely greet their imperial majesties once more and to welcome them to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

We are particularly glad to meet once more with His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito, the crown prince of Japan, and with Her Imperial Highness Princess Michiko, this time on Bulgarian territory.

I still vividly remember the hospitality accorded us during our second stay in Japan in March 1978. I am still impressed by the beauties of nature and by the achievements of the industrious and gifted Japanese people.

We had the pleasure of conducting constructive and useful talks with his imperial majesty and with his excellency, the prime minister of Japan, as well as with high-ranking representatives of the government, of business circles and the cultural sector. These meetings and talks, as well as the meetings and talks with Your Imperial Highnesses definitely convinced us that there are good prospects for the further development of friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Japan.

The present official visit, in our opinion, is one more confirmation of the mutual desire to expand cooperation in various sectors. This cooperation will contribute to the intensification of understanding between our two countries, to the consolidation of the process of detente. This cooperation will be in both our peoples' interests, in the interest of world peace. As a matter of fact, everything that serves the interest of universal peace deserves our joint efforts.

Japan is well known in Bulgaria for its thousands-of-years-old history and ancient culture. The same applies to the achievements of the Japanese people, who have transformed their country into one of the most highly developed ones of this earth.

Within a short historical period the People's Republic of Bulgaria succeeded in overcoming backwardness and in developing a number of progressive production branches. Today our country is an advanced industrial-agrarian state.

The successes of both the Bulgarian and Japanese peoples and their adherence to the cause of peace are important prerequisites for the further consolidation and expansion of our bilateral cooperation.

In wishing Your Imperial Highnesses a pleasant and useful stay in our motherland, I propose that we raise our glasses to:
--The health of his majesty, the emperor of Japan!
--The health of her majesty, the empress of Japan!
--The health of his imperial highness!
--The health of her imperial highness!
--The health of all guests present!
--The happiness and prosperity of the Japanese people!
--The further expansion and consolidation of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Japan!
--Peace and understanding among the peoples!

Cheers!

BULGARIAN DAILY ON SOFIA'S HEATING PROBLEMS

AU161753 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 12 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Article by Yosif Baruch and Blagoy Georgiev: "Heating"]

[Excerpts] The principle is clear: When the temperature outside stays under 10 degrees centigrade for more than 3 days, the buildings' heating systems will be activated. That is expected to happen by the end of the month. Is the Sofia power supply economic combine ready to regularly supply steam during the winters? That question was directed at Engineer Tsoko Nekhrizov, director general of Sofia's power supply economic combine.

Sofia's heating system pipelines are 456 km long, which is the length of the railroad between Sofia and Ruse. The system is divided into 4 heating districts. The oldest district, in Sofia's center, has been supplied with energy by the Sofia thermoelectric plant for more than 20 years. Usually a network wears out after many of the pipes are corroded. The repair crew is constantly busy.

That is why, Engineer Nekhrizov continues, it is necessary to change the entire network. That is what we wanted to do this year. We did not do much. Many breakdowns took place during the summer. Their repair required much time and work. And now, on the eve of the new season, the picture has not changed much; we continue to patch. The reasons are not new: We have adequate means and material. What we need is manpower, above all welders. In the long run the problem will be solved by the comprehensive reconstruction of the heating system network which will be done by the Innzstroy construction organization. The preliminary estimate amounts to 100 million leva. The present annual volume of the organization is 8 million leva. Of that, 1 million leva is allocated for the heating system network. Then how many years will the reconstruction continue--50 to 100? And if one takes into consideration that only 80,000 leva have been utilized this year, then it is obvious that the problem cannot be solved only by the economic power supply combine. The intervention of the Ministry of Power Supply is necessary.

WOMEN'S DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GREECE, JORDAN, SYRIA

LD162358 Prague CTK in English 1025 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--An official delegation of Czechoslovak Women's Union Central Committee, led by its chairman, Marie Kabrhelova, left here today for Greece, Syria and Jordan at the invitation of women's organisations of the three countries.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW PORTUGUESE, BULGARIAN AMBASSADORS

LD162044 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received in Prague on Tuesday new Portuguese ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Joao Uva de Matos Proenca, who presented his credentials.

During their meeting they noted that the relations between Czechoslovakia and Portugal are developing to the benefit of the two countries, on the principles of equality, sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs.

New Bulgarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia Zhivko Popov presented his credentials to the Czechoslovak president the same day.

During their talk the two representatives highly appreciated the results achieved by Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in the construction of a highly developed socialist society. They stressed that their countries, as a firm part of the socialist community, actively strive for the process of detente and its extension to the military sphere to become a constant and irreversible basis on the further social development.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA WRITES ABOUT 'GYPSY PROBLEM'

AU162015 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Jan Markovic article: "The Gypsy Shacks Will Be a Matter of the Past"]

[Summary] "During their visits to our country journalists from the capitalist states love to frequent Gypsy communities to take pictures. However, they are not interested in making an unusual shot but have a well-thought-out intention in mind--to show, in the Western press, a Gypsy community as one of the backward villages of communist Czechoslovakia. Particular 'attention' is enjoyed by the Gypsy community in Velka Ida near the East Slovak Iron Works. In the foreground of such a photograph are shacks, in the background the powerful factory chimneys of the blast furnaces and steel plants of the East Slovak Iron Works. In the FRG such a photograph has several times borne the caption: 'The employees of the largest metallurgical enterprise in Slovakia live under such conditions...'

"Most of Them in the East Slovak Region

"Another extreme in the Western press reports about our Gypsy citizens is the distortion of the assistance extended to them by the socialist society. They do not see or do not want to see the solution of the Gypsy problem in the broad context and the successes we have achieved in solving the question:"

According to statistical data, some 280,000 Gypsy citizens now live in the CSSR, 176,000 of them in Slovakia. The largest concentration of the Gypsy population is in East Slovakia where the 108,000 Gypsy citizens constitute 7.4 percent of the population.

Gypsy families are constantly growing--some 3,360 Gypsy children are born in East Slovakia every year, most of them in the districts of Spisska Nova Ves, Presov and Poprad. The mortality rate of the Gypsy children is negligible because they are born in hospitals and receive the same medical care as other children.

It must be considered a great success that 59.8 percent of the Gypsy citizens of productive age in East Slovakia are permanently employed and 6.3 percent temporarily employed. Many of them are achieving excellent work results.

"We Feel Well Here"

It is thus legitimate to ask why those people, most of whom we have already taught how to work properly, continue to live in the Gypsy communities. When I asked the men in Velka Ida about, I was told that life there is a merry affair. Their way of life, their habits keep them together.

"That is why it is often a great problem for the national committees to dissolve a Gypsy community, even though the national committees are paying 20, 30 or even 40 thousand korunas for tearing down a shack, if the Gypsies commit themselves to build a proper single-family house in the village or if they buy an old apartment or an apartment in cooperative ownership. In the last 5 years 1,504 Gypsy shacks, inhabited by 1,772 Gypsy families, have been bought up in East Slovakia in that manner.

"Educational Influence"

"The goal of socialist society is not only to introudce all Gypsy citizens that are capable of work into the working process but also to gradually dissolve Gypsy communities and to disperse [rozptylit] their population to other villages and places. Practice has shown that only in 'isolation' is the Gypsy family capable of a quick adaptation to the life of other citizens. It is true, however, that sometimes it causes a great deal of suffering to the other inhabitants if a Gypsy family lives in their block, particularly if such a family receives visitors from the community, when they are heard all over the block. A great deal depends, however, on the educational influence of the other inhabitants of the block. The fact that it pays off can be confirmed by many people who live in such a neighborhood. Often the curly-headed children with somewhat darker complection are cleaner and more polite than children of other families.

"Bartolomej Mihal, secretary of the East Slovak Regional National Committee's Commission for Questions of the Gypsy Population, told me that many poorly considered steps have been taken in allocating apartments to Gypsy citizens. We have settled into the new housing settlements families which then, for considerable compensation, vacated them for citizens from older apartments. It thus happened that new types of Gypsy communities have emerged in the central part of Kosice, which have to be solved again. That is a lesson for us in the future to be more watchful regarding wilful 'trading' with apartments.

"Dispersion as the Only Possibility"

"In the last few years a great deal has been said in Kosice about the new housing settlement that is to be built south of Myslava, near Kosice, for Gypsy citizens. Although the project was ready, the plan has been abandoned this year. A similar housing settlement for Gypsy citizens was built in Rimavska Sobota but it has not yielded any great results. [paragraph continues]

The concentration of Gypsy citizens has just created another typical community, more modern and at a higher living and cultural level, but with all the bad habits. On the basis of those experiences, the housing problem of the Gypsy citizens will continue to be solved in East Slovakia by means of dispersing them in standard housing projects. That does not, of course, mean that the individual apartment construction of the Gypsy citizens in villages would no longer be supported, because that form of solving their housing problems should be the most frequent one, for the simple reason that there are still 345 Gypsy communities in the region, with 2,971 shacks and more than 21,000 inhabitants. Many young Gypsy families, which do not have the means to build a family house, are building simple shacks, without permission and without the knowledge of the national committees. As it is not within the power of the national committees to liquidate those Gypsy communities within a short period of time, a concession has been made by introducing electricity to the overwhelming majority of the Gypsy communities, by building drinking water sources and roads and, most important, building 41 kindergartens for 1,860 children in the Gypsy communities. In East Slovakia alone almost Kcs138 million has been released since 1975 to solve the Gypsy problem.

"It is a realistic assumption, according to a prognosis that has been drawn up, to tear down by 1985 more than a thousand shacks and to prevent completely the erection of new shacks. The remaining shacks will be liquidated by 1990."

EHRENBERGER SPEAKS ON PROBLEMS IN ENERGY SECTOR

AU122115 Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Excerpts from the Speech by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of power and fuels, at the 10 October session of the People's Chamber of the CSSR Federal Assembly: "Fuels and Energy--An All-Social Task"]

[Excerpts] By the end of the year we would like to have reserves of 1.8 million tons of brown coal at the dumps of electric power stations and 900,000 tons of bituminous coal, while bearing in mind a desirable territorial dislocation of reserves. Furthermore, we must insure the necessary reserves for fuel consumers in industry and in the transportation sector. As far as the supplies for the population are concerned, measures have been taken to fulfill the supplies of domestic trade as set by the state plan.

In the system of resource security and operational flexibility, the gas industry represents a significant stabilizing factor, thanks--above all--to the continuously growing deliveries of natural gas by the Soviet Union. However, next year we will be confronted with the categorical imperative to achieve an intensification and utmost efficiency in the use of each cubic meter of natural gas in the social reproduction process. The preferential satisfaction of the needs of the chemical industry will be our main priority in that respect. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will no longer be capable of insuring as pronounced a growth of natural gas imports as heretofore--both in terms of volume and because of price considerations.

In the current 5-year plan we have been successfully insuring, so far, the increased tasks in uranium extraction, while paying attention to ecological aspects, particularly to the cleanliness of rivers and streams. Owing to geological research, we have succeeded in discovering further deposits of uranium-yielding ores, which form a reliable basis for nuclear power stations in our country--for those under construction as well as for planned nuclear plants. We are currently working on a concept concerning the further development of the Czechoslovak uranium industry after 1980, the year when the validity of the 1945 contract on uranium deliveries to the USSR terminates. We expect that concept to result in a continued dynamic development of the sector, especially regarding the needs of our nuclear power engineering.

We approach in a very responsible manner the preparation of the annual operational plan for the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The responsibility and exactingness are founded in the fact that all our branches will have to cope with tasks exceeding this year's tasks. We want to extract 125.1 million tons of coal, electricity production is to increase 4 percent and the supplies of heating gases will be almost 22 percent higher.

The stability and power balance of the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the next 5-year plan will be determined by our domestic resources of solid fuels, by the preparation for extraction and extraction in terms of the needed quantity but--increasingly--also in terms of structure.

The problem of insuring the supply of our population with graded types of coal reaches dimensions where it is becoming a political problem. According to the concept of development, the Maxim Gorkiy giant colliery, in the North Bohemia Brown Coal Basin should already provide the overwhelming part of the production volume of graded coal, both because of the suitable nature of the deposit and the necessary facilities for processing. The lag in the preparation of that mining facility for extraction today amounts to 260 million cubic meters in unremoved overburden. If we fail, together with engineering, to improve speedily the operation and reliability of the giant machinery of the TC 2 and TC 3 series, the consequences of the situation will grow into an insoluable problem. This year, already, the problem affected the decision to import graded energy coal from Yugoslavia.

A basic problem of power engineering, which is organically linked with insuring [electricity] supplies, is the high proclivity of the large transformers in the distribution system to breakdowns. That concerns the 400/110 kilovolt installations, which transfer the voltage from the state electricity system to the regional networks of 110 kilovolt. Some of them are out of operation because of breakdowns and the repairs of the transformers block, to a large degree, the production capacity of the Czechoslovak manufacturer, the CKD Prague plant. Even the importation of three transformers from England, for which extraordinary foreign currency funds have been released, will not completely resolve the situation. For the years to come we have insured imports of a sizable number of transformers from the USSR, which should insure the desirable reliability of electricity supplies and reduce the losses in transmission lines.

In the preparation and process of materializing capital construction in cooperation with other ministerial departments and organizations there occur grave discrepancies in the sphere of operationally tested machinery and equipment. On no account can we afford to continue taking the path of operationally untested complexes, above all in such large and significant construction projects as, for instance, the Melnik III electric powerstation and, specifically, our first 500-megawatt block, at a time when we are speaking of the need to speedily prepare the production of power units with a 1,000-megawatt output.

Surely we cannot experiment when such technology has been known in the world for at least 15 years. What reason can there be for nobody to undertake the guarantee for that operationally untested complex? It is not a matter costing just a million korunas. In fact, according to the estimate we have submitted the electric powerstation will cost more than Kcs3 billion. The production with 200-megawatt blocks is figured at 12 hellers [Kcs 0.12] per kilowatt hour, and in the case of the 500-megawatt block in question the costs will increase by a further 8 hellers. That is at least food for serious thought for our designers.

The decisive factor in insuring the necessary amounts of fuel and power are our working people. More than 300,000 employees are working in the economic production units of the fuel and power branch, most of them--187,620--in the coal industry. [paragraph continues]

Compared with 1974, the number of employed persons has increased by 17,900. The regime and nature of work in that branch are highly demanding, also because 3-shift and nonstop operations are being introduced in a number of operation facilities.

The enhanced demands on physical and psychic dispositions in carrying out that work have a negative impact on the recruitment of manpower and apprentices. At the beginning of September 1979 a total of 7,964 pupils entered into apprenticeships in that branch; that is 102.1 percent of the tasks planned in the recruitment of young apprentices. Although we are, on the whole, fulfilling the planned figures in the recruitment of young apprentices, we cannot be satisfied with their structure. For instance, on 3 September 1979 a total of 2,745 apprentices took up work in deep-mining [dulni] apprenticeships, or 95 percent; and 976 pupils in apprenticeships for becoming colliers [hornik], which is merely 62.8 percent of the numbers planned.

A very grave matter is the housing problem. The ability to satisfy those interested in getting an apartment within a reasonable period frequently becomes the decisive factor in recruting new workers. The directive for the Sixth 5-Year Plan assigned 22,750 apartments to the branch. Other government measures extended that limit by 6,025 apartments. In appraising the prerequisites for fulfilling housing construction tasks by the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we find that in certain fields the housing construction limits will not be fulfilled, particularly because of the lack of building capacities in Central and North Bohemia and in the North Moravian Region. In assessing housing needs in the Seventh 5-Year Plan the ministerial department has put in a demand for a 49,000 apartment limit. The preliminary breakdown by the planning bodies assigned merely 25,920 apartments to the department. The continuing apartment shortage would greatly complicate the recruitment and stabilization of workers for the new operational facilities, particularly in the coal industry.

The overwhleming number of working places in the fuel and power branch, and particularly in deep coal mines, are located in environments adversely affecting the workers' state of health. The average percentages of incapacitation for work are 15-20 percent higher than the all-state average, and the average number of professional diseases per 100,000 employees is even 2.5 percent higher than that.

The current extraction conditions in deep-mining enterprises, caused by the worsened technical-geological conditions, are preventing the achievement of daily extraction amounts which would make it possible to satisfy the growing requirements of our national economy and our population by extractions on workdays. Work on Saturdays and Sundays has become part of the current extraction and working regime in deep mines. Its extent is particularly increasing in the OKD [Ostrava-Karvina mines] Ostrava concern and the ULB [coal-lignite mines] in Prievidza, and has now reached four times the figure in other national economy branches. That state of affairs negatively influences the organized, regular and rhythmical manner of work, aggravates the state of miners' health and reduced the attractiveness of the miner vocation. In that connection a proposal is being prepared for adjusting the existing extraction and working regimes in deep mines of the fuel and power branch.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL DISCUSSES OBLIGATIONS OF COMMUNISTS

AU161905 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "To Set an Example to Others"]

[Excerpts] Each of the more than 45,000 basic party organizations, in which there are more than 1.5 million members and candidate members, determines the overall results of our party's policy and the fulfillment of all tasks. [paragraph continues]

It cannot be said that the communists believe that they can fulfill them by themselves. Comrade Lenin said that communists are only a drop in the sea of people. They can lead because they are members of a party that is capable of scientific predictions, of programming social development and of organizing millions of people for productive work in building socialism and communism. The party's class, principled, Leninist policy and its program, which corresponds to the basic interests of all working people, enlist the confidence of the people.

Yet we also encounter lack of understanding and disagreement on our path. That is nothing unnatural and nothing new. Not everyone grasps our plans and our measures at once. Not everyone has exactly the same view on everything. It would be, after all, an illusion to expect it. All the more intensive and effective, therefore, must be the communists' work, for everyone to realize our plans, for everyone to know why that and not another task is being solved on a priority basis, why a certain capital investment project is more important than another, which may also be ncessary but is not realistic at present. One could cite many such examples. All of them basically express the complex, sometimes contradictory, but creative process of implementing resolutions, plans and programs; a process that is the subject of our discussions and sometimes of agruments, a struggle between what is new and progressive and that which is old and outdated. We are not onlookers in this dialectical movement but direct participants.

To head something is not easy and even less comfortable. The man who is in the front line is closest to the shooting. In every situation, at each moment attention focuses on him; one expects more of him and he has to pay in one way or another for mistakes or errors, which would perhaps be overlooked if they happened to someone else. There is no other party that would apply as exacting and strict criteria to its members, that would demand such a firm discipline and that would be guided by as binding a norm of party life as the party statutes, as the Marxist-Leninist party. However, we do not perceive that as a sacrifice. We are aware of being a revolutionary organization where no one can act as he pleases, where no one can claim more rights than someone else, where the strict regulations cannot apply just to some members and not to others. We all, without exception, succumb to voluntary restraint, to conscious discipline.

If the party statutes, apart from other regulations, bind us communists to be in the front of everything that is progressive, to head all battles the party is waging to build communism, to be irreconcilable toward all shortcomings and to set an example in work and in personal life, then we must really work and live according to those statutes. For the absolute majority of our members it is a matter of course. It is also a matter of course that the party is systematically consolidating its ideological, political and action unity and that it also sees to the cleanliness of its own ranks, to the good name of communists and that it metes out a punishment when a communist has committed an offense. The purpose of the system of party punishments is, in the first place, educational and it has fully proved its worth in the longstanding practice of communist and workers parties. Some comrades to whom a party body or organization metes out a punishment sometimes excuse their offense by arguing that they have never before in their lives been guilty and that they have worked devotedly for the party. Often there is not reason not to believe them, their merits are obvious and had been appreciated many times. However, if they commit something that is at variance with party statutes--even though they may not have had, subjectively, such an intention--they must reckon with a punishment just as any rank and file party member. The party cannot afford not to respect its own statutes, to be tolerant and to apply two yardsticks. That would be at variance with the principles of building the party and would damage its authority.

Honest and devoted people, who are dedicated to socialism--communists and noncommunists--do not hesitate to devote their efforts and abilities to society. They are sincerely happy about each success. They justly criticize shortcomings and wage a battle with those who are causing them. However, they have yet another right--to defend socialism against those who are parasites on its body, who slander and malevolently damage it. Having learned a lesson from the past, the communist party will not allow anybody to bully the honest work of our working people. But that is only one aspect of the matter: The other aspect--which also ensures from the "lessons" [a party document on the "critical development" in the CPCZ and in the Czechoslovak society after the 13th CPCZ Congress]--is the irreconcilability toward one's own shortcomings and the systematic solution of all problems. That, too, provides a basis for the great demands the Central Committee of our party places on the work of the party as a whole and on the work of each member. The absolute majority of communists is realizing that during the current personal interviews with members. That is why they are adopting new tasks, why they are more critical to themselves and to others. The line aiming at a more demanding attitude is correct and we communists must demonstrate it to the whole society with our own example.

DATE SET FOR FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS' MEETINGS

AU162030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Report signed (ZR): "Joint Session of the Federal Assembly Chambers To be Held"]

[Text] The Presidia of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly met in Prague on Wednesday with Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes as chairmen.

The Presidium of the Chamber of the Nations discussed the political insuring of the fourth separate meeting of the Chamber of the Nations and decided to convene it for 23 October 1979. The Presidium further assessed the 12th joint session of the Federal Assembly's chambers and devoted itself to the preparation of the chamber's future meetings.

The two chambers' Presidia approved the proposal to hold the 13th joint session of the chambers on 24-25 October 1979, which will deal with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's report on the basic questions of CSSR foreign policy. It will also discuss the government draft bill number 103/1974 on agricultural tax and some international treaties.

CTK REPORTS MEETING OF CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL

LD161840 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A report on the implementation of the program statement of the Czech Government was the main topic of the 13th Czech National Council Session which took place here Tuesday.

Czech National Council Chairman Evzen Erban welcomed there Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Czech Premier Josef Korcak and the Czech Government members, Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretary Jindrich Poleonik, representatives of the Slovak National Council and Czech Central organs and delegations of the national committees deputies.

Evzen Erban mentioned the new Soviet initiative and voiced the conviction that progressive democratic forces are able to jointly maintain peace and secure further progress of human society.

The report on the implementation of the program statement of the Czech Government was read by Czech Premier Josef Korcak.

STROUGAL VISITS CTK OFFICE 16 OCTOBER

LD170218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today visited the Czechoslovak Press Agency (CTK). Otakar Svercina, its director general, briefed Comrade Lubomir Strougal about the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress by the press agency, its share in raising the effectiveness of economic propaganda and about CTK's main tasks in the coming period. At the same time he briefed the federal premier about the new editorial technology which makes it possible to transmit information faster to the agency's subscribers both at home and abroad. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal paid tribute to the work of CTK and voiced his conviction that its collective will contribute all-round to insuring that the public is readily informed about political and economic developments both at home and the world at large also in the future.

STROUGAL PRESENTS AWARD TO COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

LD170220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has awarded the Order of the Republic to Vlastimil Chalupa, federal minister of communications, on the occasion of his 60th birthday for the longstanding activity in important state posts.

The high distinction was presented to him in Prague today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. On this occasion, he paid tribute to the contribution of Vlastimil Chalupa to the building of socialism and his committed approach in the fulfillment of economic tasks.

CATHOLIC CLERGY CONGRESS CONCLUDED

AU162037 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 10 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Summary] On 9 October, the second day of the second congress of CSSR's Pacem in Terris ACC which is being held in Hradec Kralove, the delegates welcomed Dr Milan Klusak, CSR minister of culture. After 24 ACC members had received awards for their many years of parochial services to peace, the church and the fatherland, there followed the discussion which included M. Klusak's statement. "In the name of the CSR Government and National Front he greeted the ACC Congress delegates and appraised the association's work, which so fruitfully followed up the activities of the 'peace movement of the Catholic clergy,'" M. Klusak stated, adding that the ACC's "meritorious work for peace, permeated by sincere civic engagement, was time and again underscored and appraised" by President Husak and other state figures. "The association's activity, which is beneficial in a generally social way, is based on a realistic appraisal of the position held by the Roman Catholic Church in our republic and on the profound grasp of the historic meaning of important landmarks in the development of national and state existence. That fact," Klusak said, "has found its convincing expression in the Pacem in Terris ACC's ideological contents and has not remained a mere proclamation. It has become an impulse for the association's concrete actions and for its activities among the believers," Klusak stated. He concluded by "expressing pleasure that once again he could underscore the positive contribution of the association's stances and activities to the relations between the church and the state. He also declared that our state is sincerely interested in achieving positive results in the continuing negotiations with the Vatican and he expressed the hope that further questions, too, would be solved in the same spirit as was achievement of agreements on the adjustment of diocesan boundaries in the CSSR."

The congress adopted "new organization and agenda" regulations, according to which a 5-man ACC Central Committee and 15 alternate members for it were elected. J. Hendrick, vicar of the Litomerice chapter, again became chairman, and V. Rehor became secretary.

In conclusion the delegates adopted a declaration in line with the congress motto "By Way of Peace Toward the Benefit of the Church and of Our Fatherland," which also states: "...We support our people's building efforts in creating values for our society's all-round development. Our movement cannot identify itself with the opinions that would like to abuse the believers' religious feelings; on the contrary, it will fully support the positive development of relations between the Catholic Church and the Czechoslovak State. Our activities will be aimed at supporting all that is good and noble. In these times we priests appeal to the consciences of all honest people to apply to a yet greater extent their honesty and responsibility."

The delegates also sent the CSSR Government a greetings letter, assuring it that the association "would yet more intensively continue activities that are beneficial for our socialist state and activities in the fight for peace, in which the decisive role is played by the initiative of the countries of the socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union."

WEST SLOVAK AGRICULTURE: 'ECONOMIC TOOLS' TO BE ADJUSTED

AU162149 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Yesterday an aktiv of political and economic workers from districts and selected agricultural enterprises negotiated in Bratislava an adjustment of economic tools in agriculture, which will go into effect in the West Slovak Region in 1960. The aktiv was attended by R. Vanco, head of the CPSL Central Committee department; E. Cakajda, deputy CSSR minister of agriculture and food, and J. Janovic, minister of agriculture and food of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA: MARKET VEGETABLES TO BE IMPORTED

AU162152 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 October 1979 on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,100-word article by Jana Janki, Marta Husakova and Dominik Matusinsky, entitled "Abundance of Vitamins Is Part of the Autumn Season," which deals with the supplies on the Slovak market of fruit and vegetables this fall. The article says that "19,000 tons of fruit will get on the market, which is only a little more than 50 percent of the quantity laid down by the plan." The situation in vegetable procurement is "better" according to the article because "the fruit and vegetable enterprise has already delivered and will yet deliver a total of 151,000 tons, compared with the planned 163,000 tons." The article then explains that the "gaps" will be filled by imports from the Czech lands, adding that "the panic purchases of onions, for instance--which complicate smooth supplies--are, therefore, unnecessary."

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR--A CSSR Government delegation, headed by Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, departed on 7 October by air to the USSR, to attend the days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS DEATH OF GEOLOGISTS IN MOZAMBIQUE

AU162145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Maputo dispatch]

[Text] Four members of the Halle VEB Combine geological research and exploration [team] lost their lives in a tragic accident on Friday [12 Oct] near Manica in Mozambique. The GDR specialists were busy fixing a broken-down truck when a device exploded near the area. Two more GDR citizens were slightly injured and are receiving medical care.

Those killed in the accident are the combine members Gerhard Gutjahr, Gerhard Hoigt, Juergen Pfueller and Karl-Heinz Rehfeld. Minister for Geology Manfred Bochmann expressed his deeply felt condolences to the members of their families. They are receiving all possible care and support.

SED'S AXEN RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN LEADER

AU161706 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Thursday [11 October] Fesseha Desta, member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMVR) of socialist Ethiopia, for friendly talks.

The Ethiopian guest conveyed the most cordial greetings of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, PMVR chairman, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, as well as to the GDR party-state leadership and people, which Hermann Axen reciprocated with the same cordiality. Fesseha Desta underscored the consistent anti-imperialist policy and effective support of the GDR which constitutes significant support for the Ethiopian people in their struggle for social progress.

Hermann Axen appreciated the presence of a high-ranking Ethiopian delegation as an expression of the close ties of friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples. He affirmed that the Ethiopian revolution can count on the active anti-imperialist solidarity of the GDR people in the future.

An exchange of views on topical international problems took place in the further course of the conversation which demonstrated the full agreement of both sides. Hermann Axen and Fesseha Desta welcomed the new, politically significant, initiatives for peace and disarmament in the world submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the festive event on the 30th GDR anniversary. They deliberated on measures for the further development of the close relations between the two states and peoples.

Participating in the talks on the SED side was Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and on the Ethiopian side Kassahun Tafesse, member of the Standing Committee of the PMVR, as well as Jember Berhanu, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the GDR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YUGOSLAV MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD161320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Yugoslav military delegation, led by Army General Ljubicic, member of the LCY Presidium and federal secretary for national defense, paid tribute in Berlin today to the victims of fascism and militarism. At the same time, the guests paid tribute to the fallen Soviet heroes. At the Unter den Linden Memorial and the Treptov Memorial the military officials laid wreaths. The delegation was earlier welcomed by the GDR capital's city commandant, Major General Drews.

Visit to NVA Units

LD162338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Yugoslav military delegation visited on Tuesday morning units of the National People's Army [NVA]. The military representatives were warmly welcomed at the "Hermann Duncker" antiaircraft missile regiment of the air force-air defense.

Crews of launching ramps and fire control centers of a unit gave a demonstration of their military proficiency. In the afternoon the delegation together with Yugoslav ambassador to the GDR Djro Jovic visited the "Rudolf Gyptner" artillery regiment.

In animated conversations Army General Ljubicic praised the great fighting power and combat readiness of the NVA formations. He stressed that this was an indispensable requirement for the reliable protection of the socialist achievements.

ABRASIMOV HANDS OVER PRESENT FROM BREZHNEV

DW161938 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1854 GMT 16 Oct 79 DW

[Text] At the Soviet Embassy, late in the afternoon: Petr Abrasimov, ambassador of the USSR to the GDR, presented the Society for German-Soviet Friendship with a complementary gift from Leonid Brezhnev, a landscape painting by Soviet painter Sokolov, which was accepted by Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and president of the DSF. During the presentation of the present he conveyed Leonid Brezhnev's thanks to the members of the society for their work toward further strengthening friendship between the two countries.

AXEN GREETS FRENCH DELEGATION 16 OCTOBER

LD162346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1835 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member Hermann Axen today received French representatives for a friendly exchange of views in Berlin. The delegation consisted of: Vice Admiral I.R. Antoine Sanguinetti; Francois Luchaire, member of the National Bureau of the Movement of Leftwing Radicals; Andre Allamy, secretary of the General Labor Confederation; and Jean Pierre Brard, deputy secretary general of the France-GDR Society.

The French visitors welcomed the new Soviet peace initiative presented by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin as an extremely significant and constructive step on the road toward military detente.

The peoples of Europe are now faced with the task of taking a stand with all their strength for the cessation of the arms race, and of demonstrating the absurdity of the propaganda allegation about a threat posed by the USSR.

During the talks preparations for a meeting of representatives of both countries in Paris for the development of bilateral relations and their connection with peace and detente in Europe were discussed.

FISCHER MEETS WITH AUSTRIA'S PAHR IN BERLIN

AU162147 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--At the invitation of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr paid an official visit to the GDR over the weekend.

Oskar Fischer and his Austrian counterpart attended a performance of the Vienna Burgtheater within the framework of the Berlin Festival.

On Sunday afternoon [14 October] the two foreign ministers met for a friendly talk. They discussed forthcoming steps in the development of bilateral relations and had an exchange of views on topical international problems. The exchange of views centered on questions of the continuation of detente, especially the preparation of the Madrid meeting of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act, as well as on disarmament. Oskar Fischer explained the most recent disarmament initiative of the Soviet Union and the states allied with it to his guest.

Foreign Minister Pahr left from Berlin-Schoenefeld on Sunday night for his homebound journey.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER VISITS BONN, MEETS PLANNING OFFICIALS

LD170002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1951 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--On the occasion of Construction Minister Junker's visit, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, gave a cocktail party in Bonn this evening. Present were Federal Planning Minister Dieter Haack, state secretaries, department heads of the Planning Ministry, Bundestag deputies, representatives of the building industry and trade unions as well as other public figures.

Earlier Junker met with members of the Bundestag Committee for Regional Planning, Construction and Town Planning. In response to their questions he briefed them at length on the tasks of the construction industry in the GDR and singled out the successful implementation of the house construction program as the core of the SED's socialist program.

This afternoon Junker, accompanied by Haack, inspected the center of the federal capital, which has 280,000 inhabitants.

FDGB, NORWEGIAN TRADE UNION FEDERATION HOLD TALKS

LD160640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--International trade union policy, the safeguarding of peace and the policy of detente were the main topics of official discussions between delegations of the FDGB and the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions in Berlin on Monday. The delegations were headed by the chairmen of the two federations, Harry Tisch and Tor Halvorsen.

The delegations welcomed the results of the third European trade union conference and gave the assurance that the two organizations would continue to work actively for the implementation of the agreements decided there. The two sides described the development of bilateral relations in international trade union work as a fundamental task for the promotion of multilateral cooperation.

During the meeting experiences of the two organizations in implementing the decisions of their congresses for the safeguarding of the interests of the working people were also exchanged.

LEADERS GREET PDRY COUNTERPARTS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU161645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Oct 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the 14 October revolution in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent to 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, a telegram which reads as follows:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR we convey to you, the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the Supreme People's Council, the government and the friendly people of the PDRY the most cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the 14 October Revolution.

Under the leadership of their political vanguard, the Yemeni Socialist Party, the PDRY people have scored important successes in the struggle for building a socialist-oriented society, and have effected fundamental changes in their social life. We congratulate you and the PDRY people from the bottom of our hearts on these important successes.

With its anti-imperialist policy aimed at safeguarding peace, the continuation of the process of detente and disarmament and that is directed against neocolonialism, reaction and racism, the PDRY has won the respect and recognition of the forces of peace and progress in the world.

We are convinced that the close friendship and comradely cooperation between the SED and the Yemeni Socialist Party, between the GDR and the PDRY and between our two peoples will continue to universally and successfully develop in the future.

We assure you again of our active solidarity and support for your further struggle to accomplish the high tasks set by the Yemeni Socialist Party for safeguarding and continuing the progressive road of development in the PDRY.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, the Yemeni Socialist Party, the Supreme People's Council, the government and the people of the PDRY new great successes in the revolutionary transformation of the country and combine with it our best wishes for health and personal well-being.

BORBELY RETURNS FROM PRAGUE AFTER TALKS

LD131510 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI)--Sandor Borbely, secretary of the HSWP CC, today returned from Prague where he paid a visit from Oct. 8 to 12 at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party CC.

Sandor Borbely was received by Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the republic, with whom he conducted talks in a comradely and cordial atmosphere.

The CC secretary had talks also with Milos Jakes, alternate member of the CCP CC Presidium and secretary of the CC, and with Josef Haman, secretary of the CC. At the meetings that took place in an atmosphere of sincere comradeship and a complete identity of views, the discussants exchanged views on the experiences of implementation of the resolutions of HSWP's 11th and the CCP's 15th congress, on timely questions of developing their socialist economy, of furthering bilateral economic cooperation and on further strengthening the ties between the two fraternal parties. During his trip to Czechoslovakia Sandro Borbely visited several industrial and agricultural plants, research institutes and service facilities.

APRO-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE TALKS

LD151224 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI)--Under the leadership of Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Political Committee and speaker of parliament, a Hungarian parliamentary delegation left today for Prague to attend a consultative meeting of the representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL

For reportage on the visit to Portugal by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, see the Portugal section of the 17 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 8-12 OCTOBER

LD122048 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI)--Dr. Dusan Spacil, Czechoslovakia's deputy foreign minister, stayed in Hungary between October 8 and 12 at the invitation of Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska. With his host the Czechoslovak deputy foreign minister carried on talks about the two countries' cooperation as well as about current international issues. Dr. Dusan Spacil was received by Pal Racz, under-secretary for foreign affairs. Present at the meeting marked by a cordial atmosphere was Vaclav Moravec, Czechoslovak ambassador in Budapest.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM GENEVA TU CONFERENCE

LD161312 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 16 Oct, MTI--The delegation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, led by General Secretary Sandor Gaspar, arrived home from Geneva on Monday. The delegation participated at the 3rd Conference of European Trade Unions.

IRANIAN ENERGY MINISTER ENDS VISIT 16 OCTOBER

LD161836 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI)--Iranian Energy Minister 'Abbas Taj, who had spent a few days in Hungary at the invitation of Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon, left Budapest on Tuesday. 'Abbas Taj held talks with Pal Simon as well as with Ministers Istvan Soltesz of metallurgy and machine industry and Peter Veress of foreign trade about the possibilities of Hungarian participation in upgrading the energy and the machine industries in Iran.

Prior to his departure, the Iranian minister was received by Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STOPOVER IN BUDAPEST

LD161036 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI)--Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, en route to Austria for an official visit, briefly interrupted his journey in Budapest and met with Pal Racz, Hungarian under-secretary for foreign affairs.

MTI REPORTS ON FINANCE MINISTER'S TALKS IN SWITZERLAND

LD121948 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI)--Hungarian Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi paid a visit to Switzerland between Oct. 10 and 12, meeting an invitation by Finance Minister G.A. Chevallaz. For decades this was the first official visit by a Hungarian finance minister to Switzerland. At the talks the sides reviewed the international economic situation, and informed each other about those important tasks their economic policies face in view of this situation. The meeting offered an opportunity also for versatile assessment of Hungarian-Swiss economic and monetary relations. The sides examined the achievements so far of bilateral talks commenced earlier on taxation and made decisions for their successful conclusion. They discussed the ways of making the contacts of the two countries' companies more effective.

The Hungarian finance minister met with managers of the [few words indistinct] bank and other monetary institutions. At talks with the leaders of the Swiss economic life they studied in detail questions of setting up joint companies with the participation of Swiss firms, the areas of expanding industrial cooperation as well as the possibilities and conditions of widening the marketing activities in Switzerland and of Hungarian enterprises.

SZEKER, FERNANDEZ ADDRESS HUNGARIAN-CUBAN COMMISSION SESSION

LD161140 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI)--A Cuban economic delegation has arrived in Budapest to attend the ninth session of the Hungarian-Cuban Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. The delegation is headed by Jose Ramon Fernandez, Cuban deputy prime minister and chairman of the Cuban section of the commission.

The session began Monday afternoon at the parliament building with a plenary meeting. The two negotiating delegations are headed by Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and co-cahirman of the commission, and Jose Ramon Fernandez. The discussions were attended also by Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, Cuban ambassador to Budapest.

In his opening address, Gyula Szeker welcomed Jose Ramon Fernandez, who is visiting Hungary for the first time, and the members of his delegation. Speaking about Hungarian-Cuban relations, the Hungarian vice-premier underlined that of late these have been developing vigorously and the value of the bilateral goods exchange annually exceeds 40 million roubles. It is welcome that several industrial cooperations have emerged between Hungarian and Cuban enterprises, especially important among these is vehicle industrial partnership. Hungarian and Cuban experts are now working on the further development of this collaboration with special consideration to the forthcoming five-year plan term.

Replying, Cuban Vice-Premier Jose Ramon Fernandez, too, stressed the significance of industrial cooperation and made a particular mention of collaboration in bus production. He said that his delegation would be visiting a number of industrial, agricultural and educational establishments in Hungary and it is certain that these personal discussions would have a stimulating effect on the development of economic and technical-scientific cooperation. With a view to obtaining the widest possible picture of Hungarian economic progress and of the scope for partnership, leading officials of several ministries have been included in the delegation.

The session is to survey among others the progress of economic relations since the previous meeting. It is to review the development of goods exchange, particularly the fulfillment of the provisions of the 1979 protocol, and the progress of technical-scientific cooperation.

Gyula Szeker hosted a supper in the parliament building in honour of the Cuban delegation.

GYORGY ACZEL RECEIVES SWEDISH ARCHBISHOP 15 OCTOBER

LD151248 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received in Budapest on Monday Swedish Evangelical Archbishop Dr. Olof Sundby, who is staying in Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Evangelical Church.

Present at the meeting were Under-Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs, and Dr. Zoltan Kaldy, bishop-president of the Hungarian Evangelical Church. Present at the event was also Torsten Hylander, ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden.

PULLAI, USSR'S LESECHKO HOLD COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION TALKS

AU152140 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-Soviet Communications Talks"]

[Text] A two-day discussion has taken place at the border between Mikhail Lesechko, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, and Arpad Pullai, minister of communications and postal affairs.

At the meeting, which was held on 9 and 10 October in a comradely atmosphere and which was attended also by Bela Szalai, secretary of state for foreign trade, timely aspects of communications and transportation and problems of foreign trade freight transportation were discussed. Also, M.A. Lesechko inspected the Zahony reloading area of Hungarian state railways.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR AIDING GIRLFRIEND'S FLIGHT

AU161731 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report: "Six Months' Imprisonment; Attempt to Help People Flee Has Failed"]

[Text] For attempting an unauthorized border crossing, the Gyor County Court on Thursday [11 October] sentenced 49-year old FRG citizen Erhard Franz Haller to six months in prison. An interesting feature of the case is that he had a valid passport, but did not want to return to the FRG alone. He tried to help his girlfriend--a GDR citizen--and her minor child to flee across the Austrian-Hungarian border in the Sopron area. Haller made the acquaintance of the woman years ago and entered into a love affair with her immediately. They met each other at Lake Balaton in July this summer with the intention that the man would help her and her child to flee to the FRG.

The GDR woman will be taken to account in her own country. When he has served his imprisonment, Haller will be expelled from the country. The sentence cannot be appealed.

GREATER RESTRICTIONS ON USES OF ENERGY PLANNED

LD151056 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] We report now on the exploration of crude oil and natural gas in Hungary.

There are still potential oil-bearing areas in the south and southeast of the great Hungarian plain, and drilling will return to Transdanubia where some wells had been abandoned. Algyoe is the most important field, providing 73 percent of domestic crude oil output, 53 percent of natural gas and nearly 50 percent of liquified products. Exploitation of the field will take about 40-50 years, production diminishing as time goes on. At the moment, the most important task for the specialist is to develop secondary and tertiary methods of exploitation to increase the ratio of extraction.

The price of oil produced domestically is 11 percent and that of natural gas 14 percent of current world market prices. There is a return of 13 forints for every 1 forint invested, so the industry is a profitable one.

Istvan Varga, departmental head of the National Energy Management Authority at the Ministry of Heavy Industry, is here to talk about measures taken by other countries to conserve energy consumption, and also about Hungarian measures:

[Varga] "Measures can be put into three groups. Firstly, we partly forced to do, and partly as an incentive to save. Apart from this, in the short term more practical restrictions, obligations, immediately effective measures will come into force. There is also a long-term program which contains the more important long-term tasks. These will be presented to the relevant state organization for approval in the near future.

[Question] "Who is affected by this energy savings program? One feels it affects only the individual: We are the ones who must accelerate more slowly, close windows, and so forth. Do you also have the large consumers such as factories and offices in mind?

[Answer] "First of all I would like to reply to what lies behind your question. We feel that public opinion understands our endeavors more and more and although not delighted, nevertheless it accepts our requests urging them to save. We are attempting to convince people to cooperate with us, while enterprises are bound by measures and regulations.

[Question] "What measures have been taken so far affecting large consumers?

[Answer] "The largest enterprises have only been granted permission to consume a certain amount of energy already for the second half of this year. Apart from this, there are regulators for heating purposes, there are restrictions on the use of electricity for heating purposes. Lighting in public places, for advertisements and in shops windows has been decreased. There are also decisions on further measures, so that from 1 Jan 1980, the price of energy paid to producer enterprises will be much increased and the effectiveness of energy saving work will be a condition for personal premiums for management.

[Question] "Are there any results so far?

[Answer] "Yes, there are initial results. During the past few months, for instance, the consumption of gasoline and electrical energy have been lower than during the same period last year. The significance can be seen if one knows that during the past this used to increase by 6-8 percent on average every year. I must say however that this is the total result of several factors and that we may by no means say that we could relax our measures." There are no energy-saving indicators ready available to the population--that is, proper regulators on heating equipment and more modern equipment in industry in general. Inspection and control of the observance of regulations by enterprises will be stepped up and expanded.

KRUCZEK ADDRESSES TU CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

AU161722 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 13-14 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Wladyslaw Kruczek, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at 12 October session of the Third European TU Conference of the CSCE signatory states to discuss the protection of the work environment and youth employment--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] WLADYSLAW KRUCZEK STATED AT THE OUTSET THAT THE ISSUES OF THE PROTECTION OF THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OCCUPY A VERY IMPORTANT PLACE IN POLISH TU ACTIVITIES. Nevertheless, we know that the progress made by science and technology in improving production processes is greater than progress in protecting people against the harmful results of technological processes.

Every year about 1,500 new chemical compounds are produced in the world, but some of them are doubtful as to their impact on health. Progress in the production of new machinery is also enormous. Bearing that in mind, the Polish TU movement carries out technical checks on new Polish and foreign machines to test their safety qualities. Together with suitable specialists our TU work inspectors have checked almost 150,000 machines this year alone and have criticized about 1,400 types of machines because of certain dangers posed by them and because of their incompatibility with work environment protection criteria. The results of those checks have been discussed with the appropriate government bodies and long-term protective measures have been taken.

STATING THAT THE POLITICAL CHANGES AND SOCIOECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF PEOPLE'S POLAND HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE TO EMPLOY ALL YOUNG PEOPLE, W. KRUCZEK POINTED OUT THAT SUCH A POLICY NOT ONLY PROVIDES THEM WITH JOBS, BUT GIVES THEM A FEELING OF SECURITY AS WELL.

Having discussed the implementation of comprehensive methods in training young people in Poland to enable them to cope with modern production requirements, W. Kruczek said: "Together with other socialist countries Poland is making a specific contribution to detente and peace. Our position on war and peace was declared in the Polish people's message to the nations and parliaments of the world. The message was adopted on 1 September of this year on the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II.

We regard the conclusion of SALT II negotiations as an important step toward halting the arms race and toward promoting disarmament. The working people of the country that was so deeply affected by the tragic results of World War II, W. Kruczek continued, have a special right to speak out on the problems that could enable all nations to live in security and peace. The latest disarmament initiative put forward in agreement with other socialist countries by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin during the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR was made in that spirit. We trust that it will win extensive support of TU organizations. We hope, W. Kruczek added, that the participants at this conference also will give such support to the idea of convening a world TU conference to discuss the socioeconomic consequences of disarmament.

The possibilities for solving many important problems facing the working people are not confined to individual European countries, W. Kruczek continued. Increasing economic interdependence is responsible for the fact that technological and economic decisions adopted by one country bear on the situation of workers in other countries. That is why the Polish TU movement has proposed that TU organizations should hold consultations on the social aspects of East-West economic cooperation. We know from experience that such a dialog is really needed and that it should be made comprehensive.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE WORLD'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE, W. KRUCZEK STRESSED, POSE EVER NEWER TASKS FOR THE EUROPEAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, which can make an important contribution to the development of further international cooperation and agreement. That is why we are for the continuation of our trade union dialog at the Fourth European TU Conference.

It is our wish, W. Kruczek said in conclusion, that the trade union movement in Europe will be a source of political and social inspiration before the 1980 Madrid meeting. We are convinced that the European trade union centers can make a contribution to the task of solving the problems of the working people in Europe and the world in the spirit of trust and respect for mutual positions and differences--a contribution worthy of their humanist and worker traditions.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SENEGALESE PLANNING MINISTER

LD151516 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received the minister of planning and cooperation of Senegal, Louis Alexandrenne, head of an economic delegation currently visiting our country. During their talks Polish-Senegalese economic relations were positively assessed and it was stressed that there was a broad possibility for their further development.

PAP CITES ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON POPE'S IRELAND, U.S. VISIT

LD131420 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct, PAP--Some time will have to pass before it is possible to more deeply analyze papal (?speeches) and reactions on them to answer the question about the outcome and repercussions of the visit. There is no doubt, however, that the pope's third foreign visit, like those to Poland and Mexico, has become an important international event, writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY's Adam Wysocki who covered the papal trip to Ireland and the United States.

"There is also no doubt that the visit was not limited to a continuation of the internal dialogue of the faithful with the head of the church, but it was also a clearly emphasized and a well used opportunity to present the stance of the pope, as the head of the Vatican state, on issues of a more general character. Besides the questions of the Catholic faith the stance of the Catholic Church towards other religions and beliefs, Pope John Paul II presented his opinion on such key issues of today as peace, peaceful and creative cooperation between states with different socio-political and economic systems, questions of detente and disarmament, and also the problem of broadly understood human rights to live in the conditions of respect of human dignity and freedom, access of the people to work, education, food and shelter.

"The role of the Catholic Church and the Vatican with respect to all these issues and problems is significant", Wysocki wrote. "The pope's stance exerts a certain influence, shapes opinions and feelings not only among the Catholics. This was particularly evident in the reactions of the delegates at the forum of the U.N. General Assembly in New York where the pope delivered his peace appeal to all the states calling for agreement and detente. The New York speech is of particular significance among the political results of the visit."

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM TO BE HELD 19 OCTOBER

LD162332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Politburo of the party Central Committee has decided to convene on 19 October the 16th plenary session of the Central Committee devoted to an examination of the draft guidelines for the Eighth Congress of the PZPR under the slogan: "For the Further Development of Socialist Poland and for the Prosperity of the Polish People."

DPA REPORTS CIRCULATION OF 'CRITICAL' DOMESTIC REPORT

LD162226 Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw--A report on the "(?experience) and future" of the country, written by [words indistinct] scientists, artists, journalists and public officials is circulating in Poland. The 74-page report was drawn up on the basis of written questions put to officials who remained unnamed. It was compiled by 16 named persons and casts a critical light on (?various) aspects of life in Poland. The copies of the report were sent to party chief Edward Gierek, head of state Henryk Jablonski, Speaker of the Sejm Stanislaw Guchwa, and Cardinal Wyszynski. It goes back to an initiative taken 1 year ago. On 14 November, representatives of various intellectual circles met in Warsaw old town for a discussion on the current situation in Poland and possibilities of improving it. Among those invited were party members, but no dissidents. A second meeting, planned for January this year, was banned. So the initiators of the forum put written questions to the participants and received answers from some 50 of them. They condensed the answers in the report completed in May.

The preface states that the report is not a petition to the leadership but merely an attempt at a systematic presentation of the opinion of a wide circle of people. Conditions should be created for an understanding based on partnership between the leadership and the population.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI ADDRESS NEWLY PROMOTED GENERALS

AU152130 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[PAP report: "Ceremony in the Belweder Palace--PZPR First Secretary Presented Generals' Promotions"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] ON 11 OCTOBER ON THE EVE OF THE 36TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LENINO BATTLE, WHICH IS THE NATIONAL DAY OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES, THE BELWEDER PALACE BECAME THE SITE OF PARTICULARLY SOLEMN FUNCTIONS. PZPR FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK PRESENTED NOMINATIONS FOR VARIOUS RANKS OF GENERAL TO 21 GENERALS AND OFFICERS OF THE POLISH ARMED FORCES AND THE CITIZENS MILITIA.

THE STATE COUNCIL GRANTED THE RANK OF GENERAL OF DIVISION OF THE POLISH ARMED FORCES AND THE CITIZENS MILITIA TO THE FOLLOWING GENERALS OF BRIGADE: CZESLAW KISZCZAK, MORISLAW MILEWSKI, BOGUSLAW STACHURA, CZESLAW STOPINSKI, BOLESLAW SZCZERBA AND JOZEF UZYCKI; THE RANK OF GENERAL OF BRIGADE TO THE FOLLOWING COLONELS: ZDZISLAW BARSZCZEWSKI, JOZEF BEIM, ADAM BIDZINSKI, MARIAN BONDZIOR, WLADYSLAW CIASTON, WLADYSLAW HONKISZ, WLADYSLAW JURA, BOLESLAW MATUSZ, ALEKSANDER MUSZYNSKI, EDWARD OGRODOWICZ, ZDZISLAW OSTROWSKI, ANDREJ REMBALSKI, RUDOLF RUSIN, ANTONI SKIBINSKI AND STEFAN STOCHAJ.

CONGRATULATING THE DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMANDING CADRE OF THE POLISH ARMED FORCES AND THE CITIZENS MILITIA ON THEIR HONORABLE PROMOTIONS, E. GIEREK STRESSED AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES, THE CITIZENS MILTIA AND THE SECURITY SERVICE SET UP BY THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT HAD ALWAYS LOYALLY SERVED THE PEOPLE. That was so during the struggle against Hitlerite fascism, during the period of the fatherland's reconstruction from war ravages and during the present period of the construction and consolidation of socialism.

Edward Gierek extended wishes for further achievements in the service for the people and the socialist fatherland to Polish soldiers and the functionaries of the services responsible for protecting order and security.

State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski was next to take the floor. He said: When almost 240 years ago Stanislaw Konarski made the first serious effort to rekindle education in Poland, he demanded that patriotism should be the dominant feature of all the virtues of the pupils of his school called Collegium Nobilium because to him civic education was the supreme aim. That is why--we do not always remember it--he obtained a royal privilege, which gave his school knightly rights and included the necessary subjects in the curriculum. In that way the Collegium Nobilium became the predecessor of the knights' school set up late on, during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus. That shows that more enlightened minds were aware of the fact--even in those sad Saxon times--that civic education should be an integral part of training for the fatherland's defense.

Later years and our people's tragic experience during the long period of enslavement raised soldierly virtues to a particularly high level and linked to an ever increasing extent the idea of national liberation to the idea of the masses' social liberation. HOWEVER, THE ULTIMATE AND COMPLETE UNITY OF THE ARMED PATRIOTIC EFFORT AND THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FATHERLAND'S PROGRESSIVE SYSTEM ONLY TOOK PLACE WITHIN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES. That produced a qualitatively new worth of our national achievements and a new and very important contribution by Poland to the process of consolidating progress in the world.

Patriotism, love for the socialist fatherland and unceasing efforts to enhance defense potential have since then constituted an indivisible whole with our endeavors to insure for all nations the right to a free and sovereign life and with the consistent struggle that those nations have waged together with our socialist friends in the international arena for the conditions of peace coexistence among all men, H. Jablonski said.

He who understands socialism knows that they are not opposing endeavors but only different aspects of the same complex struggle for a better future of the present and coming generations, a struggle that is still encountering enormous difficulties. That is exactly the reason why we can count on our armed forces' reliable participation on every front of socialist construction and wherever work continues to strengthen the forces of our peace-loving people. That is how the party views and evaluates our armed forces, while taking the best possible care of them. That is how all patriots view them and that is how our allies and friends see them;

A SOLDIER WHO IS A CITIZEN, CONSCIOUS OF HIS RIGHTS AND DUTIES AND WHO IS AMBITIOUS AND SELFLESS, IS A RESULT OF EDUCATIONAL WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE COMMAND CADRE OF OUR ARMED FORCES. THAT IS WHY THAT CADRE IS PROFOUNDLY RESPECTED FOR ITS PATRIOTIC EFFORTS, KNOWLEDGE AND IDEOLOGICAL ATTITUDE.

The Security Service and the Citizens Militia are guided by the same motives, though their functions are different. They have grown from the same ideological soil and their duty is to defend the fatherland.

Internal order and respect for law, H. Jablonski said in conclusion, are the necessary conditions for implementing our plans and the guarantee that people's creative work will be increasingly more productive. In keeping with the prevailing tradition, distinguished representatives of the command cadre of the armed forces and the militia have gathered here to receive their nominations as generals.

Gens Div Miroslaw Milewski and Jozef Uzyoki expressed thanks on behalf of the new generals and assured the gathering that the Polish People's Armed Forces, the militia and the Security Service will continue to serve People's Poland in the name of our security and peace.

The promotion ceremony was attended by PZPR Central Committee Politburo members and secretaries: Edward Babiuch, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Gen Div Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Aldjzy Karkoszka, and Andrej Werblan; Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee; and members of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense.

GIEREK MEETS WITH WORKERS ON COMMUNICATIONS DAY

LD151515 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, met today on the occasion of communications workers day with a group of representatives of this vocation, workers of the post and telecommunications as well as communication equipment industry and research workers.

GIEREK VISITS POZNAN VOIVODSHIP 16 OCTOBER

LD162318 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (PAP)--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek stayed today in the Poznan Voivodship. He visited the fields of Grabinowo which is part of the state farm Manieczki, and farmers harvesting maize.

The state farm in Manieczki, the oldest in Poland, is the pioneer in wide-scale maize cultivation in Poland.

In Grabinowo Edward Gierek acquainted himself with the performance of various types of combine harvesters and machines used for the gathering of maize and especially with the work of the prototype "Z-330" Polish fodder harvester manufactured by the Poznan plant of harvesting equipment. The to-date experience of the users of these machines attest to their effectiveness. Edward Gierek expressed an opinion that their production should be launched as soon as possible.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BRITAIN--The eighth session of the Polish-British Mixed Committee ended in London on 5 October. The session was chaired by Jan Dlugosz, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and by William Knighton, undersecretary of the Board of Trade of Great Britain. The committee reviewed Polish-British trade, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation and agricultural trade and cooperation. The sides adopted a joint protocol, which will map out the lines of further Polish-British economic cooperation and relations. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ON FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER VISIT RELEASED

AU161400 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text of communique issued on FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's 11-12 October visit]

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, the vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, paid an official visit to Romania 11-12 October 1979.

During the visit, Nocolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the federal foreign minister with whom he had an extensive exchange of views on bilateral and international matters of common interest. The FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister also had a talk with Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The two ministers of foreign affairs conducted official talks during which they noted that the joint declarations signed during the 1973 and 1978 summit visits have proved--as regards all their points--to be a solid basis for relations between the two countries. They examined new ways and means of continuing to develop bilateral relations in keeping with these declarations. They also exchanged views on international issues.

The two ministers of foreign affairs stressed the importance of meetings and talks at the summit level, especially between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Once again they reasserted the desire of both sides to fully capitalize on the impetus given by those talks to further developing bilateral cooperation in all fields.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the volume of bilateral commodity exchange has continuously increased in recent years and that favorable prospects exist for continuing to develop those exchanges on mutually advantageous bases. They advocated intensified efforts in the direction of improving the structure of trade exchange and of developing mutual exports, so that an as equitable and high-level trade balance as possible will be achieved.

As for economic, industrial and technical cooperation, the foreign ministers examined the stage of cooperation between enterprises and bodies in the two countries. They agreed that efforts must be intensified to carry out the cooperation ventures that were discussed during the summit meeting in January 1978. This is also valid for the recommendations made by the joint government commission on economic, industrial and technical cooperation at its recent session in December 1978.

The two ministers signed an agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the FRG on promoting and mutually guaranteeing capital investments. They expressed the conviction that this agreement will give a further impetus to developing cooperation between economic enterprises and organizations in the two countries.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that cooperation in the fields of scientific research and technological development has continued to develop with positive results on the basis of the relevant bilateral agreement of 29 June 1973; they reasserted their desire to continue to promote cooperation in those fields.

Both sides agreed that the implementation of the third biannual exchange program in the field of culture and science signed in November 1978 is an important aspect of their bilateral cooperation. They reasserted their desire to continue to intensify mutually advantageous cooperation in those fields by taking into consideration, among other things, the organization of representative cultural events, including cultural weeks, as a significant contribution to deepening mutual knowledge. They hailed the fact that, on the basis of the understanding of 29 June 1973, cultural houses in Munich and Bucharest will begin their activities already this year.

Both sides reasserted their intention to continue to facilitate contacts between the citizens of the two countries. They agreed that humanitarian problems should further be treated with good will on the basis of the intentions reasserted in their bilateral and multilateral documents.

During the exchange of views on international matters, the two ministers of foreign affairs paid special attention to the situation in Europe. They stressed the importance of implementing all the principles and provisions of the final Helsinki document as an indivisible whole, so as to strengthen security and develop cooperation in Europe. They unanimously agreed that the Madrid meeting in 1980 must be prepared thoroughly so that it will give a new impetus to the process initiated by the Helsinki Conference in all fields.

The two sides agreed that that meeting should take place at the foreign minister level.

Both sides agreed that the impetus given by the Madrid meeting should also be used for tangible and efficient measures aimed at lessening military confrontation and at promoting disarmament, so as to strengthen security and peace in Europe.

The two sides agreed to continue to intensify their consultations with a view to the preparation and the success of the Madrid meeting.

Expressing their concern over the arms race, the two sides advocated effective measures for disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under efficient international supervision. In this context, they valued the final document adopted at the first special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament and advocated that the respective recommendations be taken into consideration at the negotiations on disarmament.

Both ministers advocated a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict by negotiations and with the participation of all sides concerned, so as to achieve a just and lasting peace in that area.

The two sides advocated the exclusion of the use or threat of force from international life and stressed the need for greater efforts by all states aimed at resolving the conflicts in various parts of the world by peaceful means, by negotiations. They stressed each people's right to decide its destiny in complete freedom.

The two sides stressed the need to intensify international efforts to eliminate economic gaps between the industrialized countries and the developing countries. They agreed that the special UN General Assembly session, scheduled to take place in 1980, must be prepared properly so that it will facilitate rapid progress in establishing a new, just and equitable international order. They will act in the direction of favoring a more rapid development of the economically less developed countries, including the facilitation of their access to the achievements of science and technology.

The ministers of foreign affairs stressed the positive cooperation between their two countries within the United Nations and in other international organizations and reasserted their joint desire to intensify that cooperation. They stressed the need to increase the role of the United Nations so that it is able to make its entire contribution to achieving international peace and security and to the peaceful settlement of international differences and to resolving the major problems confronting mankind.

Both ministers expresssd their satisfaction with the sincere and open atmosphere in which their talks had taken place, especially with the fruitful results of this visit. They reasserted their countries' joint desire to intensify bilateral cooperation at various levels. In this connection, both sides stressed the importance they attach to regular political consultations and exchanges of visits at various levels.

The vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, invited the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, to pay an official visit to the FRG. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CYRUS VANCE SCHEDULED TO VISIT 11-12 DECEMBER

AU161616 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] It has been announced today that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will pay an official visit to Romania 11-12 December at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV TO PAY 'FRIENDLY VISIT' 18 OCTOBER

AU170909 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will arrive in our country tomorrow on a friendly visit.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO DUTCH JOURNALIST

AU161947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/10/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 16 Ronald Kraayeveld, deputy chief-editor of the foreign affairs weekly "NIEUWS NET" of Amsterdam, whom he granted an interview.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU152034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/10/1979-- On Monday, Jorge Castaneda, secretary for foreign affairs of the United Mexican States, was the guest of Suceava County within the official visit he is paying to Romania at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. The Mexican secretary for foreign affairs visited the pottery of black ceramics of Marginea and the monuments of Romanian mediaeval art of Voronet, Moldovita and Sucevita. The Executive Committee of the Suceva People's Council gave a luncheon in honor of the guest.

Meeting With Andrei

AU161927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/10/1979--Official talks took place in Bucharest, on October 16, between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and Jorge Castaneda, secretary for foreign affairs of the United Mexican States.

The two ministers reviewed the relations established between Romania and Mexico, highlighting with satisfaction their upward course and analyzed, in the spirit of summit understanding, the possibilities to develop the bilateral collaboration in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration internationally. The talks also occasioned a thoroughgoing exchange of views on the evolution of international political life. Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei gave a dinner for the Mexican minister the same day.

Meeting With Burtica

AU161928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/10/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on October 16 Jorge Castaneda, secretary for foreign relations of the United Mexican States. During the interview, they approached questions related to the growth and diversification of the trade exchanges between Romania and Mexico pointed to the possibilities of further developing the cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS POLISH COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

AU152148 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the 36th anniversary of the Polish People's Army Day, Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory cable to Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic.

DEPUTY PREMIER NICULESCU RECEIVES CCP AKTIVISTS

AU111922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/10/1979--Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on October 11 the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China led by Jen Zhongyi, member of the CC of the CPC, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, that paid a friendly fact-finding visit to Romania over September 20-October 12 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

A talk was held on the occasion when reference was made with satisfaction to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

CAZACU RECEIVES ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER

AU161926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/10/1979--On October 16, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received Milliana Marzoli, member of the Directorate of the Communist Party of Italy, who is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

POPA RECEIVES CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

AU122040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/10/1979--Dumitru Popa, secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, received on October 12 the Congolese delegation led by Michele Ngakala, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, commander of the People's Militia of the People's Republic of the Congo, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party over October 6-12.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Denis Sassou-N'Guesso.

RADULESCU MEETS WITH ZAMBIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

AU161958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/10/1979--Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP received on October 16 the delegation of the Ministry of National Guidance of Zambia, led by Minister Arnold Simuchimba, who, at the invitation of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, pays a visit to Romania.

During the interview, they approached aspects of development of the bilateral collaboration in culture and the arts.

FAZEKAS HOLDS TALKS WITH GABONESE MINISTER IN BUCHAREST

AU151825 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Ludovic Fazekas, minister of forestry, economy and construction materials, met today in Bucharest with Marcel Ibinga-Magwangou, minister in charge of water and forests of the Republic of Gabon, who is visiting our country.

In the spirit of agreements concluded between presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo, the two ministers discussed aspects of the development of cooperation and collaboration in the area of forestry economy and in other areas of mutual interest, as well as the expansion and diversification of exchanges between the two countries.

REPORTAGE ON ECUADOR CP SECRETARY GENERAL'S VISIT

15 October Arrival

AU151432 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Pedro Antonio Saad, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ecuador arrived in Bucharest today on a friendship visit at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The Ecuadorean guest was met at Otopeni Airport by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Gizela Vass, member of the RCP Central Committee, and other party aktivists.

Meeting With Cazacu

AU161925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/10.1979--On October 16, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. met Pedro Antonio Saad, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Ecuador, who is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

They exchanged views on the preoccupations of the two parties and expressed the common wish to further develop the good relations of solidarity and collaboration established between the R.C.P. and the Communist Party of Ecuador.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU152142 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society led by Nataliya Sergeyevna Kislyak, RSFSR deputy minister of health, which visited Romania at the invitation of the General Council of the Association for Ties of Friendship with the Soviet Union [ARLUS] left Bucharest on Saturday 13 October.

The delegation conferred with members of the ARLUS General Council Bureau, at the Ministry of Health, and at the ARGES Council Committee for Socialist Culture and Education, and toured social-cultural establishments.

SOVIET PEACE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 13 OCTOBER

AU152141 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace led by Aleksey Fedotovich Homenko, secretary of the committee and editor in chief of the magazine "THE 20TH CENTURY AND PEACE," visited Romania between 8 and 13 October at the invitation of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace.

EGYPTIAN MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU111322 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the Armed Forces Day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, that country's military, air and naval attache to Bucharest Col Samir A. Mansur, gave a reception on 8 October.

The reception was attended by Deputy Minister of National Defense Col Gen Marin Nicolescu; Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Gliga, generals and high-ranking officers, heads of diplomatic missions, military attaches.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

AU161957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES) 16/10/1979--The Romanian representative at the UN Ioan Voicu took the floor at the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the UN General Assembly which is analysing the item refering to the importance of universal achievement of the peoples' right to a self-reliant shaping of their destinies. He underlined that the liberation process of all peoples, of the colonial countries and non-self-governing territories is one of the fundamental characteristics of our epoch. A true promotion of the human rights, the speaker said, their effective guaranteeing and observance are unconceivable without the observance of each people's right to be sheltered from any exploitation or oppression.

Alongside peace and security, expansion and strengthening of multilateral collaboration among countries and peoples, the speaker further said, the guaranteeing of all peoples' right to freedom, equality and dignity, the observance of their sacred right to self-determination is a leading, cardinal objective of the contemporary political life. The struggle for the full observance of the right to self-determination proves the correctness of a thesis to which Romania has always attached special importance--the fact that the nation, the state have to play a role of great importance for a long time to come.

After pointing to the lofty duty incumbent to the UN in the fight for the complete and definitive liquidation of colonialism, the speaker showed that Romania has granted her full political, liberation, moral and material support to the national liberation movements, to the peoples engaged in the fight for the liquidation of colonial domination. She actively support from all points of view the fight of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for gaining their full independence. Romania also grants an active support to the fight of the population in South Africa against apartheid and racism.

WRITERS FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HOLD SESSION IN BUCHAREST

AU161619 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The 16th session of the leadership of writers unions from socialist countries began in Bucharest today. The session is being attended by delegations from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, the GDR, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, Hungary, the Soviet Union and the SRV.

The opening speech was made by George Macovescu, chairman of the Romanian Writers Union.

AGERPRES CITES ROMANIAN GERMANS' EXPRESSIONS OF LOYALTY

AU111250 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/10/1979--The German-language weekly KARPATENRUNDSCHAU appearing in Brasov, published a series of articles authored by Eduoard Eisenburger, chairman of the Council of Working People of German Nationality of Romania. They are meant to present the life of the population of German nationality in Romania and its attitude towards the reactionary tendencies and phenomena that were manifest in Romania's inter-war policy.

The articles are excerpts from a tome devoted to the history of Germans of Romania in the inter-war period now under print at the "Dacia" publishing house of Cluj-Napoca.

In the 14 articles the author stresses the progressive position of important politicians, Saxons and Swabs, vis-a-vis the offensive of fascism in Romania by 1941: Rudolf Brandsch, the most outstanding bourgeois-democratic figure of Germans in the inter-war Romania, Hans Otto Roth, Kaspar Muth, Franz Krautel and others.

The articles mentioned above also deal with the participation of Germans of Romania in the anti-fascist resistance struggle--intellectuals, publicists, clergymen--who fought, each with his specific means, against the national-socialist contamination of their own ethnical community, but also against the nefarious policy imprinted on Romania by fascist influence. Telling in this respect were the forms of overt struggle, the concrete actions against the fascist danger participated in by numerous German workers, peasants, pupils and students, many of whom heroically lost their lives in that struggle.

Likewise, abroad too, descendants of Transylvanian Saxons declared resolutely against the Hitlerite regime: newspaperman Fritz Klein, chief-editor of Berlin DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, whose articles showing brave anti-Hitler attitude brought about his tragic end in 1936, Austrian General Wilhelm Zehner, of Saxon origin, secretary of state of defence of Austria, killed immediately after the Anschluss, a.o.

The articles, just as the book as a whole, focus on the contribution of the German population to the struggle for national and social liberation of Romania and the relations of collaboration between Romanians and the Germans of Romania.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON HUA GUOFENG'S VISIT TO W. EUROPE

LD162336 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary: "The Real Significance of Hua Guofeng's Visit to West Europe"]

[Text] Hua Guofeng's trip to four West European countries--France, Great Britain, the FRG and Italy--has already been assessed as a fresh significant penetration of the PRC into the world. Although many are inclined to attribute to this visit things which don't exist, it is nevertheless necessary, when assessing the significance of Hua Guofeng's trip, to proceed above all from the fact that the Chinese premier is visiting the countries with which China has and wishes to develop good and friendly relations, both economic as well as political and military. The wishes of China coincide in many respects with those of its West European partners--with the exception of military cooperation; that is, the purchase of modern weapons which China would like to have. The West European countries have to remember not to call into question their relatively stable relations with the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact, and they must bear in mind the American views of all this as well.

However, the success of Hua Guofeng's visit to France, Great Britain, the FRG and Italy will not depend merely on this, because China too is aware of what it can count on. In other words, in the talks which the Chinese leader will have with statesmen of the countries he will visit, priority will be given to economic and political cooperation. In fact, the most significant aspect is that China will, with this visit, secure a greater presence in West Europe, in all likelihood, for a longer period of time. This will have a very great influence on the existing balance in the world.

After all, China has represented for a long time a significant factor in international affairs; without China and by bypassing China, no major problems of today's world can be solved. Many have grasped this in a proper manner and those who have not yet done so can do little to halt this process of China's opening to the world or the world's opening to China. A great country such as China has certainly more reasons to make its voice heard as much and as far as possible. After all, China is a great power on a continuous ascent and this includes the military field as well.

The changes in China's domestic policy have also been followed up with changes in China's behavior on the international scene. On the other hand, China no longer advocates that a world conflict is inevitable but advocates the policy of active and peaceful coexistence. True, its relations with the Soviet Union are very bad, but you could not say that in this respect too there are no changes. In this respect we do not have in mind merely the fact that the delegations of China and the Soviet Union are trying to find a way out of the existing crisis but also the real interest, both of China and the Soviet Union, to somehow normalize their interstate relations.

It is, however, true that China wants a strong Western Europe, both in the political and economic, and military sphere; a Europe which is more autonomous and more independent of the United States and more suspicious with regard to the Soviet Union. Thus, Moscow's concern is not without good reason, but such a situation is the consequence of bad Soviet-Chinese relations. But Europe is not so weak that China can win it over if it settles its accounts with Moscow, which China is not strong and powerful enough to do.

In this concrete case of cooperation between China and West European countries a certain identity of interests has taken place and this can certainly not be a bad thing, regardless of the fact that the interests of everyone cannot be coordinated, since they are different and will continue to be different in the future too. For world peace and the promotion of peaceful international cooperation as well as good and stable relations between China and West European countries, Hua Guofeng's West European tour can play a major role, and this cannot be underrated.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS LCY PRESIDIUM, HOLDS TALKS

LD162338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A PRC delegation, headed by Huang Zhen, minister of culture and member of the CCP Central Committee, today visited the LCY Central Committee Presidium and held talks with Nandor Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During a long friendly conversation Nandor Major briefed the visitors on the tasks and activity of the LCY in the promotion of culture and creative work and in the field of socialist self-managing transformation and self-managing organization of cultural activities.

DPRK ARMY DELEGATION MEETS WITH MILITARY OFFICERS

LD162330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lt Gen O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country at the head of a DPRK military delegation, today visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense where he had talks with his host Adm Branko Mamula, the chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The talks between Adm Mamula and the guest from the friendly socialist country took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and dealt with the further development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. It was stressed that very broad possibilities exist for the comprehensive development of inter-army cooperation. This visit by General O Kuk-yol is certain to contribute to this.

The talks between the two high-ranking military leaders were attended by Col Gen Enver Cemalivic and Dusan Pekio; Lt Col Gen Zorko Canadi and Zlatko Rendulic, Vice Adm Veljko Dokmanovic and by other associates of the chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The talks were also attended by Chong Kwang-sun, the DPRK ambassador to Yugoslavia and by military attache, Senior Colonel (Choi Ung-do).

During their stay in our country, Gen O Kuk-yol and members of the delegation will visit some units and institutions of our armed forces.

POLITIKA CRITICAL OF CASTRO'S UN SPEECH

AU161135 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[J. Custincic report: "Reactions to Castro's Speech at the United Nations: Between the Letter and the Spirit: The Present Coordinator of the Nonalined Movement Has Made the Effort to Present the Joint Views According to the Final Document of the Sixth Summit But he Dwelt on Topics of His Own Choice"]

[Text] New York, 13 October--Speeches delivered at important moments can attract attention both because of what they say and because of what the moment imposes but is avoided. That is the approach adopted by the delegations of 150 countries, which, together with guests, filled the UN hall to the last seat, toward the 2-hour speech by President Castro from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly, a speech which was half as long as his speech in 1960.

Fidel Castro spoke, as he himself emphasized, on behalf of the 95 countries of the nonalined world, which had authorized him to present the basic conclusions of their sixth summit in Havana.

In view of the fact that he had arrived in New York on the wave of a new tension in relations with the United States, which has extended also to American-Soviet relations, it would have seemed logical for him to adopt a stand also on the events that concern his region.

He avoided doing so to an astonishing degree, if we discount the general references to pressure against Cuba. But even though a reference to the tension did not have to be included in a speech of this kind, there is a great deal of discussion among the delegates about the motives for its ommission; did the speaker bear in mind the sensitivity of the friendly powers involved in the developments or the special interests of his own country during the visit, or is it a concept of the world to be overly polemical in tone?

As diplomats from the ranks of the nonalined movement see the matter, President Castro made the effort to present the joint views according to the final document adopted at the sixth summit. But he dwelt on the topics of his own choice in accordance with what journalists have called "the Cuban view of the world."

Thus the impression was created that the joint nonalined views were presented, but presented with a Cuban accent; and they were presented considerably more calmly and in a more balanced manner than could have been expected after the speech by the host at the opening of the sixth summit.

One of the much discussed premises, for instance, the one about the aims of the nonalined movement, was no longer presented in the form in which the nonalined countries are linked only with one camp, but rather in the form that stands in the final document--the struggle against all forms of domination and hegemonism was added to the struggle against imperialism, racism and colonialism. But this was presented as a quotation from the [the summit's final] document without any accompanying commentary or analysis.

He did not speak about the rivalry of big powers and blocs but, instead, only about "contradictions" between them, setting out as "well-known who our historical enemies are". Castro dwelt by far the most on the points on which the nonalined and developing countries are in direct conflict with the United States and the West, while endeavoring to avoid disputes on which the nonalined also have stands but stands not necessarily in conflict with the West.

Thus it happened that the extremely grave crisis in Southeast Asia, to which the final document devotes several paragraphs from the position of the principles of nonalinement opposing interference, violation of integrity and aggresssion, was devoted only one generalized and inisignificant sentence in the Castro address.

There are those who assess this as a "concession to the majority" since, as is well-known, Cuba supports the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and the avoidance of any stand poses a "novelty."

The largest part of the address was devoted to economic relations in the world based on the positions of the sixth summit document. Questions of financial assistance, food and energy were particularly singled out. Noted in this context was, it may be said, a "correction of the well-known positions of the socialist coomunity countries, headed by the Soviet Union, and also the evident impact of the summit conclusions.

On noting that the most highly developed capitalist countries are to blame for underdevelopment and poverty, Castro set out that socialist countries "understand and accept the obligation of assisting the overcoming of underdevelopment." This is a step in the direction of fulfilling the obligation of all developed countries and "developed developing countries" to joint the process of changing the world economic system.

By concentrating on issues--Latin America, southern Africa, Middle East, economic relations--on which the developing world and nonalined countries objectively stand confronted with the West, while giving less attention and referring only in general to all other questions, the Cuban president, as a whole range of diplomats assess, deep in his heart remained loyal to his view presented in Havana, despite having adhered to the letter of the final document. The sixth nonalined summit was presented to the world organization on the basis of the document but with a definite selectiveness. Rhetorical and, despite its duration, forceful, the Castro address was greeted with extended applause. It was not in the least an "encyclopedia" of the nonalined policy, which will during the coming weeks of the U.N. General Assembly debate on different agenda items, often prove itself more complex, broader, and global than this view.

SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE TO VISIT 14 DECEMBER

LD161928 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 16 (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, will pay on official two-day visit to Yugoslavia on December 14.

Vrhovec and Vance will discuss the development of bilateral relations and exchange views on international questions.

TRADE MINISTER ROTAR REPORTS RESULTS OF VISIT TO ALBANIA

LD161726 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 16 (TANJUG)--A further increase in Yugoslav-Albanian trade, which is planned to reach a value of over 80 million dollars in 1980 has been agreed upon. Metod Rotar, Yogoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, told TANJUG today on his return home yesterday from a four-day visit to Albania.

Rotar stayed in neighboring Albania on an invitation from Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, and as head of the Yugoslav trade delegation, participated in the closing part of talks on a trade protocol.

During his visit, Rotar also talked with the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Adil Carcani, with the minister of communications, Luan Babameto, and with other prominent officials.

The current medium-term plan for commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and Albania in the 1976-80 period provides for a value of 172 million dollars, but in his talks with his hosts it was estimated that the final value would go beyond 200 million dollars. The figures that, in terms of this year, the agreed-on volume of trade for 1980 will go up by about between 30 and 40 percent eloquently speaks for a steady increase in trade, Rotar stated.

Yugoslavia imports from Albania electric energy, chromium ore, bitumen, diesel fuel, some chemical products, cement, cotton fabrics, and other remanufacturing materials, and exports to Albania ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy products, fireproof materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, household appliances and remanufacturing materials.

The two countries evaluated that the volume of their trade in the 1981-85 period could reach the value of between (?500) and 600 million dollars. In these talks, for the first time raised was the question of the possibility of Yugoslav enterprises' participation in the construction of complete installations and projects in Albania, the Yugoslav federal secretary said.

At the talks, special attention was devoted to the realization of the existing agreements on cooperation in transport and, as part of it, especially, the building of a railroad between the city of Shkoder, northwest Albania, and the city of Titograd, southwest Yugoslavia.

Both sides evaluated trading relations between the two countries contributed to the development of overall goodneighbourly relations, Rotar said. In conclusion, he said that Albanian Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha is to visit Yugoslavia next year.

KOSTIC PROVIDES DRAFT FOR 1980 FEDERAL BUDGET

LD161924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 16 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav federal budget for 1980 is expected to amount to 129.9 billion dinars [figure indistinct] billion dollars, a 30.8 percent increase over the 1979 budget. If the funds allocated for the Yugoslav People's Army, contributions for the less developed regions and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, disability and war veteran welfare funds and military personnel pensions are excluded from this sum, the budget increase will practically amount to 11 percent.

This was stated today by the Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic at an Assembly of Yugoslavia Council session.

Kostic informed the assembly delegates of the federations' financial policy for 1980 and said that the figures are not yet final. He said that in the further [word indistinct], efforts should be made to decrease these figures before the bill is formally submitted to the assembly.

A decrease is necessary, Kostic said, due to the state of the economy and the constituent republics' and autonomous provinces' objective difficulties to provide the planned 40 per cent increase in their contributions.

TITO ATTENDS KOSOVO PRESIDENCY, PRESIDIUM SESSIONS

LD161848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0929 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, who arrived in Pristina yesterday, is taking part this morning in the work of the joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo.

The enlarged session of the Presidency and of the Presidium is also being attended by Fadilj Hodza, Veselin Djuranovic, Dusan Dragosavac, Dorbrivoje Vidic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Ilija Vakic and Berislav Badurina.

At the beginning of the session President Tito was greeted by Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo.

"I assure you, Comrade Tito," Bakali stressed, "that this visit--your fifth visit to our province--your meetings with our people, your words and your messages will be a fresh and powerful incentive, an encouragement and a signpost for our action for the further consistent implementation of the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia."

The president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo then presented a general review and some basic characteristics of the situation in the province, directions of the activity and development of the LC of Kosovo and some questions of the socioeconomic development of the province.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS KOSOVO SHORTCOMINGS, BETTER TIES WITH ALBANIA

LD162234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--According to statements by the highest-ranking provincial officials, the political situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo is basically good, though it is considerably burdened by a number of economic and social problems which characterize this stage of our development.

The favorable political situation in the province, Kosovo officials stressed, is the result of our total development, unity and the constant and continuing activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the consistent implementation of the policy of the LCY and of Tito's messages. This favorable situation is also the result of the awareness of the working people and citizens of all nations and nationalities, their trust in Comrade Tito and the policy of the LCY and our country and the active involvement of the working people and citizens in the implementation of this policy.

The League of Communists of Kosovo, which today has over 83,000 members, in carrying out the policy of the LCY in the specific and complex conditions in the province and has acted and is ceasely acting as the leading ideopolitical force at the head of the struggle of the working people of Kosovo on the broad front of the topical tasks which arise from the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress. Involved in the carrying out of these tasks, the League of Communists of Kosovo is constantly and successfully developing and gaining strength as the revolutionary vanguard, consolidating the unity of its ranks, the effectiveness of its work and its prestige among the working people of all the nations and nationalities of Kosovo and increasing their trust in it.

Today again, in this stage of our revolution, the stage of the development of socialist self-management, the numerous inherited and other contradictions are complicating the conditions in which the League of Communists of Kosovo is waging the struggle for the successful implementation of the LCY's unified policy and the unified program of socialist self-management in our country. This also calls for the specific intensified and permanent involvement and action of the League of Communists and for constant unity and effectiveness in the activity of the League of Communists. These concrete complex conditions of the social practice in Kosovo, in which the policy of the LCY is being carried out and socialist self-management is being developed, place an even greater stress on the constant strengthening of the revolutionary role, effectiveness and unity of the LCY and on the unity of cadres and all the socialist forces in Kosovo.

After stressing that major results had been achieved in the overall development and social transformation of Kosovo in Yugoslavia because of the principled policy of the LCY, the values of our revolution and our system and particularly because of Comrade Tito's constant concern and striving for the more rapid overall development of Kosovo, the solidarity shown by our entire community's working class and the effort and creativity of the working people of Kosovo, the Kosovo leaders said in their statements that all the measures of the social community--although in the absolute sense greater--had by their extent nevertheless not been able to realize the goals of Kosovo's more rapid development. Thus today, at the end of the medium-term period, total development, despite certain adjustments, is considerably below the envisaged level. Because of this the level of the province's development in 1978 dropped to only 28.8 percent of the average level of development in the country.

Kosovo's existing economy likewise has failed to achieve the level of production envisaged in the plan and has not succeeded in carrying out its own part of Kosovo's development because of certain subjective shortcomings of its own which still exist and because of its unfavorable structure, the incomplete nature of its capacities and high indebtedness. Consequently, the next medium-term plan, the provincial officials said in their statements, should already contain those solutions and measures--primarily within the framework of the fund but also of a broader nature--which would make it truly possible to overcome the existing situation and begin a process aimed at reducing the gap.

The provincial officials believe that because of the specific nature of Kosovo's lagging behind, apart from the use of resources provided by the fund, it is also necessary to adopt a special social contract between the republics and the provinces which would embrace the entire program aimed at resolving Kosovo's development problems. This social agreement between all the republics and provinces would speed up the involvement of associated labor in the entire country in the development of Kosovo through the pooling of labor and resources. It would also establish the position of Kosovo's economy in the entire Yugoslav division of labor concerning the needs of the domestic and foreign markets, establish what should be built in Kosovo by organizations of associated labor within their own development programs in order to boost the province's economy, and so forth.

Speaking about certain subjective shortcomings in Kosovo itself, which were also among the factors which contributed to the failure to achieve development goals, the provincial officials said that in the League of Communists of Kosovo, the trade unions and all organized forces of the province, the basic thrust of the struggle for developing and stabilizing the economy involve a higher degree of worki. and creative mobilization on the part of Kosovo's working people and cadres. This is also the basic and predominant content of the party and political work in the organs and leadership and also in all the organizations of associated labor.

However, the effects of this activity are not sufficient because internal and subjective shortcomings are still evident in numerous areas in the form of low productivity, insufficient utilization of capacities, insufficient efficiency and profitability, delays in the completion and commissioning of certain capacities and so forth. It was stated that in the next period the action and mobilization of the League of Communists and working people and their direct responsibility for the speedier overcoming of internal difficulties would be even greater. It was also stated that this political action would be more closely linked with the socioeconomic content, which would offer greater material incentives to work collectives and working people for better and more productive work.

The League of Communists of Kosovo will continue with intensified actions to stabilize the economy and eliminate its own subjective shortcomings because this is the basic prerequisite and its basic responsibility in achieving the successful and speedier development of the province with greater support from the entire community.

In their statements the leaders of the province said that some of the social and material problems in Kosovo affected a sizeable part of the working class and the province, especially in those collectives which had had difficulties and had suffered from a poor work record over a longer period of time. They drew particular attention to employment problems in Kosovo, where only a little more than 166,000 people are employed in the social sector (this is about 10.2 percent of the total number of inhabitants). The insufficient dynamism of development and the unfavorable structure of the invested funds had not made possible a greater degree of productive employment. Because of this, the policy to provide productive employment on a wider scale would have to serve as the basis in the next period, when determining the dynamism, direction and the structure of development of the economy of Kosovo.

The provincial officials further spoke about some of the problems of the countryside in Kosovo, which are still very complex in the economic-social, cultural, educational, demographic and other respects and represents a very complex part of the overall policy of Kosovo's development. They said that Kosovo is facing the inevitability of major social changes and of the speedier material and socialist self-managing transformation of the countryside and the more harmonious policy of regional development.

Speaking about the development of self-management, Mahmud Bakali, Dzavid Nimani, Dusan Ristic and Bahri Oruci said that the League of Communists and all the organized socialist forces of the province are actively and creatively involved in the further development of self-management on the basis of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. They said that these forces are achieving good results in this respect, especially in organizing and strengthening the role of the basic organizations of associated labor and in increasing the consolidation of the workers' role in the basic organizations in order to enable them to make real decisions on the entire income, which would even more successfully prevent various technocratic and other moves toward making decisions on income without the workers.

The League of Communists of Kosovo is actively and creatively involved in the further development of the political system of socialist self-management on the basis of the Constitution and the attitudes of the 11th LCY Congress, in the further preparation of the League of Communists itself and all the subjective factors for the development of this system and for activity within it.

This involvement is especially directed at the further affirmation and successful functioning of the delegate system in all the forms of organizing society, with the aim of making possible the real and free expression of the genuine interests of the working people and citizens and the democratic confrontation and successful and progressive resolving of these interests. This also has the aim of further preparing the League of Communists for activity within the delegate system, the functioning of which is still experiencing difficulties.

In the view of the provincial officials, taken as a whole the League of Communists is involved in the constant democratization of the province's social and political life, which is the basis of the creative and responsible involvement of working people in all social affairs. In this respect the activity, which has for quite a long time now been conducted in order to implement Comrade Tito's initiatives on the promotion of collective work, responsibility and further democratization of sociopolitical relations, has had a particular influence.

The provincial officials reported to President Tito that in Kosovo there has been an increasing awareness and readiness for defense and self-protection and good organization in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. All this activity of the League of Communists, other sociopolitical organizations and organs, as well as the successful activity of the security organs, has contributed to the stability of the security situation in the province.

The League of Communists of Kosovo is constantly achieving visible results in carrying out LCY policy and Tito's Marxist premises on settling the nationality question. These results are reflected in the constant and growing enrichment of national equality and in the growing trust, togetherness and unity among all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, and in their growing unity with all the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and our entire community. Because of this there is a high degree of unity and trust among all the nations and nationalities of Kosovo today. This unity and trust have been and are being built through ideopolitical work in the broadest masses as an integral part of all the activities concerning Kosovo's socialist self-managing and overall development.

Intranational relations are an integral part of socioeconomic relations and as a result every step forward in economic and social development and in the development of socialist self-managing relations is also positively reflected in intranational relations. Conversely, every halt in the development, every form of socioeconomic contradictions and every halt in the development of self-management is reflected negatively in intranational relations as well. In circumstances when the socialist revolution, socialist self-management and the Constitution have solved the fundamental political questions in intranational relations in a most principled manner, the questions of economic and social equality, being the central questions of national equality, acquire increasing importance. In this connection, the provincial officials said, the League of Communists of Kosovo must be creatively involved with the complete and growing support of our entire community so that the material and social conditions needed for the equality of all the nations and nationalities of Kosovo can be constantly improved in order to continue to consolidate on this basis the unity, mutual trust, security and prospects of all the nations and nationalities. This is all the more topical, as the nationalist and all the reactionary forces in the country and in the world, in the absence of any other convincing arguments, have mainly concentrated their attention in their reactionary speculations on these sensitive questions of the economic and social position of the members of one nationality or another.

The leaders of the province said that nationalist trends did exist, the same as they had existed in Kosovo and in our entire country throughout our socialist building, as a form of reactionary class resistance to the spreading and development of socialist self-management. From time to time the nationalists succeed in organizing some action of their own, but they are not succeeding in attaining their goals, especially the goal to win over a larger number of people. On the contrary, every form of nationalist manifestation is being condemned most sharply by the broadest masses of working poeple and youth. The League of Communists has been very sharp in its actions against every form of nationalism.

In their statements at the session of the Presidency and the Presidium, the provincial officials underscored that the principles of our foreign policy and our country's activity in international relations, especially the personal tireless and creative activity and role of President Tito, which he is performing as the world's most prominent statesman, enjoy the complete support of the communists and the broadest masses of all the nations and nationalities of Kosovo. The tireless and responsible role and activity which President Tito has performed, as the founder of the nonalined movement, at the nonalined countries' sixth summit in Havana, where he personally contributed to strengthening the original principles of nonalinement and the nonbloc character of the nonalined movement and to the consolidation of its unity and democratic character were followed with enthusiasm and pride and were fully approved. The well-earned special tribute paid to President Tito by the entire nonalined movement overjoyed us in Kosovo as well and filled us with pride, the provincial officials said in their statements.

Provincial officials then went on to speak about the activity concerning the interpretation of the principles of our country's relations with out neighbors, which proceed from the character of our system and our nonalined policy. They stressed that because of our principled policy of cooperation with our neighbors, which stemmed from our nonalined policy, our country's relations with People's Socialist Albania were also developing better and better and more and more successfully.

During the past period too, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was actively and creatively involved in developing broader cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, proceeding from our country's foreign policy. The Socialist Province of Kosovo has contributed both to the enrichment of the entire Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation and to the affirmation of the values of our system, as well as to our country's good intentions concerning the development of good-neighborly relations and the real position and development of Kosovo and the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. The Socialist Province of Kosovo will continue to seek to enrich cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania within the framework of Yugoslav-Albanian relations, with regard to those questions which are of a particular cultural, scientific and economic interest, always proceeding from our foreign policy and the policy of the LCY. Thus, the Socialist Province of Kosovo will continue to be a creative factor in strengthening the trust and cooperation between our country and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The provincial officials also judged that in Albania, as an integral part of its policy of cooperation with our country, there also exists a line of criticism of and attacks on our system under the guise of "ideological differences," in which a tendency is also evident to use this cooperation in order to give impetus to nationalist and irredentist trends.

At the session of the Presidency and the Presidium Kosovo officials stressed that the broadest masses of the Albanian nationality condemn and reject any nationalist and irredentist trend, that they energetically reject all speculations and lies about the position of Kosovo and the Albanians in Yugoslavia and about the paternalistic attitude to the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, a nationality which is an integral party of the creation, building and defending of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, with whose nations and nationalities it has indissolubly linked the destiny of its entire development.

TITO ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION ON KOSOVO DEVELOPMENT

LD161950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Speech by Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, before a joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo in Pristina on 16 October]

[Text] Pristina--I have very attentively followed the speeches made by all the comrades and I have been thinking the entire time about how development here can be accelerated and how existing problems can best be resolved.

What is at stake is not merely the amount of resources which should be allocated from the federal fund for providing credits for speedier development of insufficiently developed republics for the Province of Kosovo. There should also be agreement on the structure of production in Kosovo. You have primarily extractive production--the production of raw materials. But raw material as such has never made anybody rich. What should be further developed is the processing industry, at least the one concerning raw materials. But this will not be enough. It would be beneficial for our large enterprises to build branches here.

Many evils stem from the fact that the market is enclosed not merely within republican but also within municipal borders. Yugoslavia, for example, has a shortage of electric power and Kosovo has great possibilities for surface coal mining. Why should other republics not invest in this? I have heard that Croatia and Slovenia are embarking on this. However, other republics should also orient themselves toward this, in the power industry as well as in other spheres.

We must consider our attitudes toward a unified market. Economic isolationism is being manifested not just in Kosovo. This is a problem in our country, a problem to which we will have to pay more attention. We will have to work more energetically in order to overcome it.

I was here 4 years ago. On my present visit I saw from the airplane well-cultivated fields and the considerable expansion that has taken place in Pristina. Of course bricks and cement alone are not enough to build houses. What I am interested in is how much else you produce. You can develop a great deal. The so-called artisan industry is very important.

I must say that you have, despite the difficulties which you have presented, realized considerable progress. However, our other areas are progressing more quickly. This lagging behind must be overcome. I have already said that money alone is not enough for this. Of course, money is necessary and I am in favor of continuing to help Kosovo, of reaching a social agreement on this and of this aid lasting as long as necessary for Kosovo to draw near the more developed areas.

I saw from your reports that you have not achieved your plans. We must avoid this in the future because if we do not, Kosovo's shortcomings will increase.

You have given me a very clear picture of the situation, such as it is, and you have convincingly explained the need for aid from everybody. I agree with what Comrade Vidic has said. Serbia has committed itself here and others have contributed. Kosovo must be the concern of all our peoples, of the entire Yugoslav community because there is more at stake here than a simple reduction in the differences with the more developed areas of our country. A more even development is in the interest not only of Kosovo, but of all Yugoslavia. I am following these matters very attentively and I would like to stress that this must be borne in mind even more. Kosovo should feel the care of all our peoples, of our entire community and not only of leading people. The people should know more about this aid, about what is given to whom and why. I am convinced that our meeting today will contribute to all of us working together even more to speed up Kosovo's development.

It is an indisputable fact that in the insufficiently developed republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo the necessary preconditions for speedier development and a better future have been created. You already have a certain base. You have reached a stage where, along with certain aid, you can go forward much more quickly.

Along with speeding up Kosovo's development, your responsibility for such development increases. It goes without saying that this calls for decisive implementation of everything discussed here. Change in the economic structure, development of ancillary production, of artisan activities, of services, and so forth. In Yugoslavia today, services are the most expensive area. Those who provide services, particularly in large towns are getting rich.

We have been discussing for some time already the problems of acquiring and distributing income and personal incomes. However, agreements and solutions regarding this subject are translated into practice fairly slowly. The most serious problem is that there is a feeling of stagnation and of weakening of the material base of associated labor. Such great differences in the material position of individual parts of associated labor are both unjustified and untenable. For example, the same type of production yields good results in one republic, while in another one it registers losses.

Another question is that of remuneration in factories. This has not been equalized in our country. For the same type of work in one place the personal income is 50 percent higher than elsewhere. This has serious consequences. It means that what is at stake are subjective weaknesses and poor organization. There are many examples of this in our country, not only in less developed areas, but also in those which are better developed. We will have to correct this.

For some time a discrepancy between increase in income and all aspects of consumption has existed. Incomes and personal incomes are not dependent to a sufficient extent on productivity. There are shortcomings in acquiring income on the basis of pooling labor and resources. In Kosovo this is perhaps more topical than anywhere else. There is not enough social incentive and not enough acknowledgement of work in direct production.

I would like to particularly stress on this occasion the problem of the distribution of personal income. In this sphere increasingly better results are being achieved, but they are far from satisfactory.

These phenomena call for energetic social action. It is illogical that the work of production workers, which is being assessed with increasingly greater precision, is often evaluated by those who assert that their work cannot be assessed. Thus, in fact, we have two systems of distribution of personal incomes. It is high time to put an end to this. In addition, even where the results of work are assessed in production, what is assessed most frequently is the amount produced and less often the quality and savings in equipment and material. This means that we have elements of the old system in the distribution.

The problem of acquiring and distributing income and personal income has been discussed to a considerable extent at the recent sessions of the LCY Central Committee and the Confederation of Trade Unions Federation Presidium. On those occasions concrete conclusions were adopted and it is necessary to work energetically on their implementation. The drafting of new development plans provides an appropriate opportunity for this.

I have always stressed that planning can become a powerful weapon in the hands of the working class and all working people. In order for this to be so it is necessary to rely increasingly on scientific knowledge, an agreement-seeking and self-managing agreement-reaching of all aspects of planning. This must occur both when determining the concrete goals which we wish to achieve and when determining the methods by which we wish to achieve them. Our social plans have up to now not relied sufficiently on associated labor, on its interests and needs. This should certainly be changed, particularly as the resolution on the policy of implementing the current social plan for next year is being prepared, as elements for the next medium-term plan for the period 1981-1985 are being determined and as the foundations of Yugoslavia's long-term plan for 1986-1995 are being prepared.

There is no need to stress in detail the significance of these activities for our further development. Much can be done to efficiently overcome our present economic difficulties, to implement speedier development in the future and to satisfy more fully the growing needs of our working people and citizens through successful work concerned with the adoption and consistent implementation of plans.

On this occasion I would like to stress the significance of brotherhood and unity because our primary strength has been in this area. This is the way it was during the war and this is the way it has been in our entire post-war period. And so it is today. Only by being united can even the greatest difficulties be overcome. Therefore, I appeal to you, as well as to all our nations and nationalities, to safeguard brotherhood and unity. We must continually reiterate this. It must become clear to everybody that alone we would not be anything but that united we can achieve everything. Yugoslavia is A MULTINATIONAL country. It was very underdeveloped and was completely devastated during the war. With its heroism and the struggle against fascism and the old system it achieved enormous prestige in the world. This prestige would have long ago been forgotten had Yugoslavia not built with its own forces everything that we have today.

Since the victory of our revolution, Brotherhood and Unity has never been a mere slogan in our country, but reality. It has been developed and further consolidated on class foundations. But we have always proceeded and are proceeding today from the premise that nothing lasts forever if it is not safeguarded, if it is not further developed and if it is not consolidated, and not merely by words but also by concrete deeds. If this had not been so, could we have achieved everything that has been achieved in our country, in every republic? Let us look at what has been achieved in Kosovo. Despite these achievements there is speculation about Kosovo also. There is much speculation abroad in various quarters.. They want discord in order to benefit from it. But this is part of the speculation which is made about our country in general.

They are looking for, overemphasizing and wrongly interpreting our every difficulty, which we also criticize, while our enormous achievements are being ignored.

We do not hide that we are fighting with the inflation problem. We are therefore taking measures to mitigate it. Among other things we have decided to temporarily freeze prices at their present level. We have also taken some measures in the sphere of personal incomes, and so forth.

We must not ignore the fact that attempts are being made to undermine our brotherhood and unity inside the country. This has also been discussed here. I think that this has intensified recently.

These attempts, of course, do not come from the ranks of the workers, from those working people who know quite well that only united can one go forward and create the conditions for an increasingly better life. They come from those who desire the weakening of our community, the limitation and cessation of our socialist self-managing development.

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is subjected to the increased activities of nationalists, irredentists, a hostile sector of the clergy and other ideological foes. All of these have the same aim: to arouse the dissatisfaction of the Albanians in Kosovo and to sow discord among its multinational population. The facts of Kosov's reality are distorted, disinformation is spread, and hostile slogans and other dirty means are encountered.

The hostile goals behind all this are well known to our working people. They will thwart all such attempts just as they have always done in the past. It is important that we consistently realize the policy of our League of Communists.

The settlement of the national question and the safeguarding of full equality of nations and nationalities in our conditions was possible only within the system of self-management. Self-management is the permanent basis and guarantee of equality. Where self-managing relations are undeveloped, where some technocratic and bureaucratic group is usurping the power of the workers--it is here that misunderstandings and conflicts arise, regardless of whether this environment is ethnically homogeneous or not. It is another matter that these misunderstandings sometimes take on, in multinational environments, the form of intranational relations: more precisely, that certain forces strive to give them such a characteristic.

The task which we all face is to develop further and to consolidate self-management, to strengthen our political institutions, the system of direct socialist democracy, collective work and responsibility at all levels. There must be equality in our system but also responsibility of all for this equality.

The obligation of the League of Communists is great for the further successful development of our community, in particular for more harmonious economic development of all areas of our country and for the deepening of everything which represents the meaning and the content of national equality.

In this respect the communists are today faced with major tasks, which are no smaller than those which they had in all the stages of our revolution. It is clear that communists, who have the responsibility of resolving the national question, must continue to fight for the deepening of equality among all Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities.

Communists must work decisively for the economic equality of all our nations and nationalities, for equality in education, science and culture, for more even representation in the political institutions at all levels, for the activity of public information media in the spirit of implementing national equality and so forth. Any lagging in any of these areas inevitably leads to slowing down the implementation of full national equality.

I would now like to briefly discuss some international issues and our foreign policy. I have recently spoken more extensively about this. In my speech in Havana I presented our views on all important issues. Yesterday, I presented some impressions of the results of the nonalined summit in Havana.

The question of which countries are the allies of the nonalined countries is still being discussed abroad at times. The answer is: We are nobody's allies, we are an independent nonbloc factor in the world. This has been the fundamental feature of the nonalined policy from the very beginning and this was confirmed in Havana.

There are also those who are trying to divide our movement by claiming that one or the other side won at the summit. Those who make these claims do not understand, or pretend not to understand, the fundamental point that the unity of nonalined countries was consolidated at the sixth summit on the basis of the original principles and that we adopted a very good declaration. There were no victors or vanquished; all of us have won because our unity was preserved and consolidated and the basic directions of our joint action clearly established. All of this has great significance for the entire world, for creating better international relations.

What I would like to stress on this occasion is that the success of our nonalined policy and the position and prestige of our country in the world depend to a very large extent on the situation in our country, because there is a deep link and mutual interdependence between our domestic and foreign policy. In this we are essentially guided by the same convictions and by the same principles and goals.

How could we have the moral right to speak about new relations in the world if we ourselved did not apply those same principles?

As an example, consider the equality of our republics and provinces, of all our nations and nationalities. In international relations we consistently advocate equality of all peoples, great and small, without which there is no stability and progress in the world. Through our practices in our country we can exert a positive influence on other countries, also.

The question is often posed abroad as to how a multinational state can be so homogenous and unified. There are cases of serious clashes occurring in countries where there are only two nationalities.

Things are similar in economic relations. Our country is, in a certain sense, the world in miniature. We have inherited considerable differences in the degree of development, not only between individual republics and provinces, but also within some of these regions. Of course, the situation is essentially altered in this respect today. But in order to overcome the differences which continue to exist, all-round help to the less developed is essential, so that they may as soon as possible stand on their own feet and become equal partners in further cooperation on the basis of solidarity and mutual benefit.

During recent conversations with the highest-ranking representatives of the World Bank and the IMF, I said that much more attention must be paid to the many impoverished countries.

Those countries with full pockets must understand that the stagnation or retrogression of many developing countries slows the development of all. This means that they need immediate help in order to become the partners of the developed countries. This is in the interest of both sides.

The same things are valid in the world and in our country as well. Accordingly, anyone who opposes this does not understand matters or does not want to understand them. Without this there can be no progress. This is the condition of the permanent stability and unity of our country.

Today, even the highly-developed countries are forced to pool their efforts in order to make progress. This is demanded by modern production, modern technology and the like. Wide cooperation and division of labor is being undertaken everywhere. Whoever isolates himself lacks the conditions to exist, let alone to progress.

We must consider this, all the more so because we are a socialist nonalined country and the eyes of many other peoples are focused upon us and we enjoy their trust. Our practice and our successes in this and in every other respect are an encouragement and stimulus for others. We must all bear our great responsibility in mind at all times.

In this way, we struggle for a new economic order, against closed markets, against all barriers and artificial limits which hamper the circulation of goods, technology and experience. These restrictions always have the greatest effect on the least developed countries.

Yugoslavia, with its great prestige, is a thorn in the side of many. This prestige was demonstrated in Havana at the sixth conference of the nonalined countries. Yugoslavia earned this prestige, as I have said before, not only in war by its contribution to the victory over fascism, but also by the fact that after the war, Yugoslavia built up and now conducts a principled foreign policy of nonalinement.

We are not a rich country but we give considerable aid to developing countries according to our capabilities and we will continue so to do. We will offer aid to those countries which are struggling for liberation. The respect which Yugoslavia enjoys must be preserved on both the foreign and domestic level.

President Alessandro Pertini of Italy recently visited our country. This was in every respect a very successful visit. It is well known how our relations with Italy looked at one time. Today these relations are truly friendly ones, inbued with full mutual trust and respect. Our joint border is open and is one of the busiest in Europe. We agree not only on the further all-round development of our bilateral relations, but our views on many international issues are also identical or similar.

We have achieved all of this because of the desire and determination on both sides to find a way of living as good neighbors. If this can be achieved between our countries with their difficult historical legacy, with differing sociopolitical systems and differing international positions, then these friendly relations can be achieved between countries with fewer problems.

Today we have very good, friendly relations with almost all of our neighbors. Our relations with Austria have also set out on the good path now. Our federal secretary for foreign affairs is now going there on a visit. Perhaps in the near future we will be able to have normal, good relations with all neighboring countries.

With Hungary, Romania and Greece we enjoy exemplary friendly cooperation.

Our relations with neighboring Albania are developing fairly successfully, especially on the trade, educational and cultural levels, with efforts on both sides and in accordance with our mutual interests. This is an important contribution to overall relations and stability in this area. I am sure that this is in the essential interest of all peoples of this part of Europe and further afield. A great positive role is played in the building of our policy toward the Socialist People's Republic of Albania by the socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which border with Albania, and by all our other republics.

As a socialist and nonalined country, we proceed from the same principles toward neighboring Albania as we do toward all our other neighbors and all other countries. These are respect for equality, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference, mutual respect and equal cooperation. No one can deny the value of these principles today. This means the inalienable right of every people to an independent path of their own internal development and life. Of course, in order for such a policy to yield beneficial results, it is important that it is consistently implemented by both sides.

Of course, we have in mind many differences deriving from the internal life and international positions of our two countries. However, although these are sometimes profound, they must not hinder cooperation in all spheres where mutual interest and opportunities exist for this.

The many Albanians in Yugoslavia, particularly here in Kosovo, are an important and active factor in our preparation of and overall relations with Albania. The Albanians in Yugoslavia have been able to become such an active and positive factor in the development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations because their constitutional position, which derives from the basic legacies of our revolution, makes it possible for them to be masters of their own fate and future. They take part on an equal basis in the building and development of socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia, in the construction and realization of our overall domestic and foreign policy. This position of all our nations and nationalities is the guarantee of the unity and strength of our country.

We believe that it is necessary to strengthen economic and other ties with Albania. You have spoken about this yourselves. Of course, we will not reply to various slanders in the future either, but we will continue to develop concrete cooperation where it is possible and mutually beneficial. Our federal secretary for foreign trade has just returned from Tirana. I am convinced that the policy of building good-neighborly relations represents the long-term interest of the peoples of our two countries.

With regard to our relations with Bulgaria, I have on many occasions put forward our standpoint. We wish for closer cooperation and friendly relations permeated by trust and respect. But this must not be at the cost of the vital interests of our country, our peoples and their sectors beyond the borders of our state. We will continue to exert efforts to realize the same relations with neighboring Bulgaria as we already have with other neighbors and with many other countries. I am sure that this is in the mutual and in the broader interest.

We are always frank about what we think. We have friendly intentions toward all countries. If we sometimes disagree with or criticize the policy of certain countries, we do not believe that this should immediately or automatically cause a cooling in relations. On the contrary, there must be calm, frank discussion of everything, with respect for the standpoints of the other side.

The world is full of differences, and this is the natural consequence of many historical circumstances and the free development of the country. [sentence as received] No one can any longer impose his will upon another.

Accordingly, democratic dialog and frank discussion of everything without prejudice is the only way for us to live in peace and to strengthen cooperation and friendship.

Regarding our country, we will continue to consistently implement the policy of nonalinement and we will advocate the strengthening of its role in international relations. This policy, as an independent, nonbloc factor, opens a realistic prospect for peace, stability, independence of countries and the progress of the world. These are the goals which derive from our own socialist orientation. Today these goals embrace the great majority of mankind.

Our policy, as I said just now, suits all our nations and nationalities and they offer it their unreserved support.

In conclusion, comrades, I wish to emphasize that we dare not lose sight of the fact that we live in a complex time when there can be no lessening or surrender of the fight.

We often speak of vigilance but this often comes down to registering and taking note of phenomena and is left at that. In addition to vigilance, there must also be the greatest possible mobility, in the sense that the causes of negative phenomena must be eliminated as rapidly and effectively as possible, if they are allowed to occur at all.

It is well said: The stronger you are internally, the more you are respected abroad. If we were not strong and united internally, if we had not advanced so far in our development, we would be regarded differently. It is true that we still have difficulties but we will overcome them. I am also thinking here about the problems of Kosovo. I have this constantly in mind. The communists and all working people of our entire country must be united in their readiness to offer aid for the more rapid development of Kosovo. As for us, leaders from the federation, we will do everything to insure aid for Kosovo.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE REPORT ON PRESIDIUM'S WORK

ID170524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The eighth session of the LCY Central Committee is being held in Belgrade Thursday. At this important working meeting, Central Committee members will examine in addition to the basic working topic--the activity of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-management--"the report on the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from the 11th LCY Congress to the eight session of the LCY Central Committee."

The introductory section of this document recalls that the Presidium worked as the political executive organ of the LCY Central Committee. In the spirit of changes to the LCY statute, the place and role of other subjective forces in the political system, [word indistinct] was initiated in implementation of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, and standpoints were adopted in a timely way on questions to which sociopolitical practice sought answers. The members of the LCY Central Committee are kept regularly informed about the assessment, standpoints and decisions which the Presidium has adopted at its sessions. The assessments, decisions, standpoints and conclusions with which the members of the Central Committee are already acquainted are, therefore, not repeated in the report.

It is emphasized that the content and basic orientations of activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium are defined by the intensive activity of the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists, and above all of the LCY Central Committee. In the past year the basic directions of this activity were:

Further stimulation of the positive trends and concrete decisions on implementation of the constitution and the law on associated labor, on association of labor and means, on acquisition, distribution and allocation of income and funds for personal incomes, within this framework, continued activity was also organized on implementation of the policy of economic stabilization (second, sixth and seventh sessions of the LCY Central Committee);

The development and strengthening of the political system of socialist self-management; the setting of tasks for implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and decisionmaking in all organs of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations and communities, and herewith also the establishment of the organization and method of work of the LCY Central Committee and Presidium from the standpoint of the realization of their role in the delegate system (second and third sessions of the LCY Central Committee);

Review of the topical ideopolitical questions of the further development and realization of the policy of nonalinement and the tasks of the League of Communists in preparations for the sixth summit of the nonalined countries (third session of the LCY Central Committee);

The further development and strengthening of the League of Communists with special reference to the place and role of the municipal organization of the League of Communists in the delegate system (materials prepared for debate at the eighth session of the LCY committee).

Nearly all members of the LCY Central Committee were involved in preparing for the LCY Central Committee sessions, as well as in realizing decisions. A large number of members of the LCY, that is sociopolitical and scientific workers from other organs, organizations and institutions, participated in working groups, in addition to members of the Central Committee. Forty-two such working groups were organized in the period which has elapsed. These carried out 640 discussions, 354 of them in basic organizations of the League of Communists, and 160 of them in municipal communities of the League of Communists.

In accordance with the decision that members of the LCY Central Committee attend once annually sessions of two or three basic organizations of the League of Communists, sessions of municipal committees or conferences, they will this year participate at meetings [word indistinct] of 1,500 basic organizations of the League of Communists. It is stressed that this has manifold benefits.

The document which will be submitted for adoption by the LCY Central Committee also points to the direct personal involvement of Comrade Tito, president of the LCY, noting that this has been of exceptional importance for the overall activity of the LCY and for realizing its leading ideopolitical role in the struggle for the material and social development of our socialist self-managing community, for strengthening equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities, for realizing the goals of nonaligned foreign policy and of cooperation between the states and peoples of the world, and for strengthening the equality in relations between the workers', communist and other progressive parties and movements.

By his direct involvement and initiatives, President Tito has placed a forceful stamp on the overall social life of the country and has contributed to the even greater growth of its esteem in the world. The president of the LCY has directed the work of the LCY Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Starting from the adoption of its work program and the decisions on all questions which were examined up to the realization of these decisions, Comrade Tito has directly guided the work of the LCY Central Committee and Presidium.

In these conditions it was possible for the LCY Central Committee Presidium to function successfully and effectively as a political executive organ in implementing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, and in accordance with the LCY statute, to mobilize and guide LCY activity.

The section giving a detailed description on the Presidium's activity after the 11th LCY Congress specifies that the Presidium held 33 sessions at which it examined over 90 topical ideopolitical questions on the further development of socioeconomic and self-managing relations, the political system, and the development and capability of the League of Communists.

The Presidium was also involved in preparations for the Congresses of the Trade Unions, the Federation of Veterans, and the Federation of Socialist Youth in Yugoslavia.

There was discussion of a large number of important questions in enabling the LCY organizations and organs to function in the political system. Also discussed were questions on the organization and method of Presidium work and the realization of its role. The operating procedure on the organization and method of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was adopted and carried out, and is of particular importance for the realization of collective labor and decisionmaking in the conditions of the delegate system.

The deceased Edvard Kardelj, preceeding from the proposals of Comrade Tito, was particularly involved in this and also in other questions of the development of the socialist self-managing society.

A large part of the report is devoted to the commitment and initiatives of the Presidium in connection with economic stabilization within the framework of activities on realization of the constitution and law on associated labor.

Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and decisionmaking initiated broad activity on the part of working people and communists in sociopolitical organizations, self-managing, state and political organs on realizing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress on the development of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy--this is one of the assessments made in the report. Proceeding from experience gained in application of collective work and the 1 year mandate of the chairman in its work, and also in the work of the [words indistinct] the LCY Central Committee Presidium carried out appropriate consultations in the republics and provinces, and involved itself in preparations for the session of the LCY Central Committee on these questions. On the basis of debate at this session, the Presidium adopted decisions on the immediate tasks of the League of Communists in realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work and responsibility and further democratization of sociopolitical relations.

In order to initiate and better organize activities relating to the realization of the demands--expressed in particular in Comrade Tito's concluding speech at the 11th LCY Congress--for all organs and institutions of the political system to work more effectively, and in accordance with its competence and responsibilities, the LCY Central Committee Presidium debated the functioning of the organs and institutions of the political system in the federation, and the realization of the role of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium in the delegate system. Among the topics elaborated at the Presidium sessions was an analysis of the activities of the League of Communists in the further development and improvement of all-people's defense and social self-protection; together with the SFRY presidency a number of important questions on the same subjects were reviewed; and the Presidium informed the LCY membership of its assessments and conclusions on topical questions of foreign policy and international cooperation and LCY activities. Of particular importance were the 4th, 7th and 28th sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which were devoted to those questions and were chaired by Comrade Tito.

BALTIC DELIVERS REPORT AT CROATIAN LC SESSION

LD170606 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--A radical change in our attitude to the delegate system and its functioning is needed. This system must be made in the full sense of a social instrument and the chief link in the chain toward successful overcoming of all the contradictions and imbalances which inevitably come about in development, on order that we may further promote the socialist elements of our development in the building of self-managing associated labor.

This task was pointed out today by Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, in his introductory report at the seventh plenary session of the Republican Central Committee. On the agenda is a review of the report on the work of the Central Committee Presidium from the Eighth Congress of the Croatian League of Communists, held in April last year, up to today. The secretary of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee said that the phenomenon of the delegate system being identified with statism and being separated from associated labor was quite widespread, while there was pleading for some sort of ideal self-managing relations in which associated labor alone, without the state, and really without the delegate system, would settle all the numerous questions of socioeconomic development. This shows that there is still not complete comprehension of all those changes which we decided upon, nor of the need for the delegate system to be used as the means of coordinating the differing self-management interests and of settling the problems of our socioeconomic development, Milutin Baltic stressed. He added that people do not proceed from the perception that the pluralism of self-managing interests is a natural phenomenon and an objective reality deriving from the division of labor, the market and the other conditions characteristic of a transitional period, and that the delegate system is the function and instrument of the self-managing organization of the working class by which that class--coordinating the interests of the sectors of associated labor--masters in a self-managing way the basic conditions of development and social reproduction as a whole.

Going on to cite that the development and activities of the delegate system alter the role and procedure of the basic organizations of the League of Communists, of municipal leaderships and of the Central Committee itself, Baltic specified that all those questions which arise in the work of basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists in the development and functioning of the self-managing delegate system, and through which the political situation and the developmental problems of our society find their expression, must now be merged in the Central Committee. We must therefore alter more decisively and rapidly the method of work of the Presidium and the Central Committee, too, in order to accommodate our programs and topics on the agenda, as well as everyday activity in order to solve these problems which appear and arise in the functioning of the basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists, which emerge through the delegate system of the Croatian Assembly and of interest communities, and in connection with which action must be developed through the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and other sociopolitical organizations, Baltic stressed.

Baltic considered that the most appropriate method of work of the Presidium and the Central Committee itself has not yet been worked out, as a result of which the Presidium acquires too great a role, while the Central Committee is insufficiently involved in debate on a number of key problems.

Baltic then stressed that without collective work and the full commitment of all members of the leaderships, complete unity in the League of Communists and its leadership organs can be realized only with difficulty. Stating that in this republic a start had been made on implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on collective leadership, and that the debate had been begun on carrying out this initiative in the League of Communists, Baltic said that the Central Committe would debate this soon at one of its sessions. In today's report, Baltic pointed out a number of issues which must be borne in mind. One, according to him, was that members of leadership bodies in the League of Communists, trade unions and the Socialist Alliance should conduct themselves and function as a unified collective organ and not as a group of specialists functioning only in individual sectors.

In the second part of his introductory report Mulutin Baltic drew attention to a number of topical political questions of importance for the work of the League of Communists. Stressing that young people have a positive attitude to our society, to the heritage of our revolution and to the place which young people have attained in the development of our society, Baltic stated that insufficient activity by the League of Communists among student youth is noticeable, and that this section of young people is not sufficiently involved in social processes. It has been observed that there exists among young people a thin but quite negative stratum, in which oppositional conduct and also attempts to push young people onto the wrong path are expressed.

Baltic then said that the Presidium of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee had devoted specific attention, too, to the activities of various opposition and anti-self-management groups and individuals, and that such groups continue to appear as the antithesis of our political actions. It is therefore necessary to point to certain circumstances and characteristics of opposition declarations.

In Baltic's opinion, we have not yet cleared up to a sufficient degree on the ideological level the different phenomena leading to nationalism and have not thereby uncovered the antisocialist and antihuman character of nationalism, showing that it appeared among us and continues to appear among us as the ideology and policy of those forces whose views and activities are directed against the working class and the basic interests of the working class.

According to Baltic, there continue to be in evidence various uniform elements, in addition to varying tendencies to leftwing activities, and certain activities on the part of individuals and groups gathered around the PRAXIS journal. Also, one part of the church hierarchy in certain religious communities is demonstrating political ambitions and wishes to promote intolerance among believers and other citizens, and to give to the churches the characteristic of defenders of national interests.

Concluding his introductory report, Milutin Baltic stated that an important place in the activities of the Republican Central Committee Presidium is occupied by questions of foreign policy and international relations as a whole. Measures have been undertaken for the League of Communists--and the public as a whole--to be given timely and direct information on the most topical issues of international relations, and for them to be involved as broadly as possible in carrying out our foreign policy. A particular place was occupied here by the policy of nonalinement and our country's preparations for the Havana conference.

KURTOVIC CHAIRS SAWPY HOUSING DISCUSSION

LD171120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SAWPY Federal Conference is taking place in Belgrade today, chaired by Todo Kurtovic. Current socioeconomic issues concerning the implementation of the housing policy and SAWP tasks in this field are on the agenda of this top gathering of the Socialist Alliance.

The session today is attended by members of the SFRY Presidency, of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, of the SFRY Assembly, of the Federal Executive Council, of other sociopolitical organizations and of the organs of the federation dealing with this problem.

The introductory report on this item on the agenda was submitted by Djuro Vekic, chairman of the SAWPY section for the general questions of the standard of living in society.

ARMY CHIEF SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO ARTILLERYMEN

LD061610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0834 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, has sent the following message of congratulations to the men, cadets, officers and civilians on duty in the artillery branch of the SFRY Armed Forces on the occasion of 7 October--Artillery Day:

Dear comrades, I send you congratulations and comradely greetings on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the artillery branch.

You celebrate your holiday this year in the atmosphere of the 60th anniversary of the CPY (LCY), the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia and the revolutionary trade unions and of our working people's fresh successes in building our self-managing socialist community.

May the revolutionary road of our party and the artillerymen's heroic feats in the national liberation war, together with the results achieved in strengthening the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, continue to strengthen the ideo-political unity and moral strength of your units and establishments.

At the same time I send Artillery Day congratulations to the institutes and work collectives which produce and develop artillery equipment and arms and thus contribute to increasing our artillery's fire power and strike capacity.

Comrade artillerymen, in sending you congratulations on your holiday, I wish you still more success in training, development and raising your combat readiness to an even higher level. By carrying out the tasks set you, you will make the best contribution to the strengthening of the defense capability of our nonalined, self-managing, socialist Yugoslavia.

DORONJSKI RECEIVES ORDER OF HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR

LD111854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Novi Sad--In Novi Sad today Dusan Alimpic, president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, presented Stevan Doronjski, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and of the SFRY Presidency, with the Order of the Hero of Socialist Labor, which was conferred upon him by President Tito to mark the former's 60th birthday and for over four decades of devoted revolutionary work and creativity. The ceremony was attended by the highest-ranking provincial leaders, led by Radovan Vlajkovic, and also by Fadilj Hodza, Branko Mikulic, Dusan Dragosavac, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Dusan Gligorijevic and many other comrades and comrades-in-arms of Doronjski. This recognition for your creative contribution to our revolution for all those achievements in your work, which are of permanent value for our whole country, and particularly for Vojvoidna, its socialist development and modern position in our federal socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia, this fraternal community of equal nations and nationalities, reflects the feeling of all working people in our country. Vojvodina is therefore proud, and we especially are glad--we, all your comrades-in-arms, comrades and friends, Alimpic said, addressing Doronjski.

TITO CONGRATULATES VUJASINOVIC ON BIRTHDAY

LD151110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent Todor Vujasinovic, member of the Council of the Federation, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of your 75th birthday I send you my warmest comradely congratulations.

"Since your early youth you have belonged to the progressive and revolutionary movement, always in the service of our working class and people. With the experience of a revolutionary who was hardened in the battles against the class enemy and the bastions of bourgeois Yugoslavia, you contributed a great deal to the organization and spreading of the uprising in Bosnia. You have fulfilled conscientiously and successfully all the tasks entrusted you by the party, both in war and in the post-war socialist construction. Thus, you have taken a place among the prominent, consistent and indefatigable revolutionaries who have made a great contribution to the construction of new social relations, the consolidation of brotherhood and unity and the strengthening of the socialist self-management community of the equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

"Sending you these words of tribute for everything you have given our revolution and our community, I wish you good health and success in your future activity."